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Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme. The United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

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Item 8 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Extensions of country programmes in the East and Southern Africa region

Note by the Executive Director

Summary

The present note contains information on the two-year extension of the UNFPA country programme for Botswana.

In accordance with established procedures, the Executive Director approves six-month extensions and first one-year extensions of country programmes, while all other requests for extensions are submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Executive Board may wish to aprove the two-year extension of the country programme for Botswana, as indicated in the attached table.

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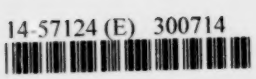

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Table. Country programme extension to be approved by the Executive Board

Country	Original programme period	Years proposed for extension	Explanation		
			United Nations harmonization	In-country political development	Implementation or other issues
Botswana	2010-2014	2015-2016	The current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a seven-year framework (2010-2016) wheras the United Nations Programme Operational Plan only covers the first five years (2010-2014). The Government of Botswana and the United Nations country team therefore agreed to extend the United Nations Programme Operational Plan by two years, through 2016, to align it with the National Development Plan and the UNDAF.	The United Nations organizations have experienced difficulties in attracting sufficient donor support for Botswana as an upper-middle-income country. This has affected the scale of programming in the country . In response, the United Nations country team has developed a joint resource mobilization strategy, with resource mobilization initiatives targeting regional organizations, the host Government and the private sector.	During the extension period, UNFPA will support the Government in: (a) transitioning the pilot project, Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV Linkages, to a national programme; and (b) delivering comprehensive sexuality education programmes. Furthermore, UNFPA will lead the implementation of the United Nations joint programme on gender-based violence and gender mainstreaming, and will conduct research on demographic dividend.

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

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Item 7 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA — Funding commitments to UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER STATES AND OTHERS TO UNFPA AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS FOR 2014 AND FUTURE YEARS

Summary

The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2004-2017, the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

In 2013, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was $957.9 million, a decrease of 0.6 per cent over 2012. The breakdown of this total revenue is $460.0 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and $497.8 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2012, the increase in contributions for regular resources in 2013 was

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$22.5 million, or 5.1 per cent, and for co-financing, there was a decrease in contributions of $27.8 million, or 5.3 per cent.

In line with General Assembly resolution 67/226, UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; and that contributions to regular resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Furthermore, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 67/226, and in earlier resolutions, UNFPA recognizes that non-core (including co-financing) resources represent an important complement to the Fund's regular resources.

Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on funding commitments to UNFPA. Elements of a decision are contained in section V of the report.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013,[1] the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

2. United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) and earlier resolutions, including 62/208 and 64/289, underscore, inter alia, that regular resources are the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving internationally agreed development goals. The resolutions urge countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions and, to contribute in the form of multi-year commitments in order to improve the predictability of resources. The resolutions recognize that non-core resources represent an important complement to regular resources, and urge Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible. While UNFPA is grateful for and values the complementarity that non-core resources provide to its work, it continues to advocate for an increase of its regular resources, as they afford neutrality, promote flexibility and enable the organization to respond more effectively to the development needs of countries.

3. The present report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions. Additional data is provided in the annexes. All 2013 financial data used in this report is provisional and 2014 figures are estimates based on information received and commitments and contributions recorded as of 1 June 2014. Some of the figures presented here may vary from those in the Statistical and financial review, 2013 [DP/FPA/2014/5 (Part I)/Add.1], as the present report shows annual gross revenues of (a) transfers to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges, (b) refunds to donors, and (c) indirect cost recovery.

4. UNFPA is grateful to all Member States for their continued support, political and financial. As underscored by the QCPR, regular resources are key to the organization's operational activities for development. With the new strategic plan and integrated budget for 2014-2017 underway, UNFPA continues to engage the Executive Board members and the wider donor community to increase regular and non-core resources in support of its

[1] Through its decision 2009/16, the Executive Board extended the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2011, to 2013, including the integrated financial resources framework and the UNFPA global and regional programme.

strategic plan. The resources of UNFPA are deployed in line with the vision and direction of the strategic plan (colloquially known as the 'bullseye'), which is to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and focus on youth and adolescents to accelerate progress on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the donor community to increase its contributions, particularly to regular resources, to enable the Fund to deliver on its mandate.

5. Most importantly, the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review Report, a landmark review of the ICPD Programme of Action in terms of progress, gaps, challenges and emerging issues, was launched on 12 February 2014 in New York. The report highlights, among others, the fact that a number of persistent challenges have significant implications for development policy and for sustainability and sustainable development: the increasing inequalities in wealth and income; the unfulfilled gender equality and empowerment of women; the need for life-long learning and building of human capabilities, especially for young people; the necessity to address the existing inequalities in universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including through strengthening health systems, both in rural and urban areas.

6. Development needs remain significant and UNFPA continues to be fully engaged in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, working with Member States, the United Nations, civil society and other partners to protect and advance the ICPD agenda; accelerate the achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5 on improving maternal health, including Target 5A on reducing maternal mortality and Target 5B on achieving universal access to reproductive health; and to ensure that the ICPD agenda is at the centre of the post-2015 development framework.

7. In view of the above, UNFPA will require adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources to deliver its mandate in response to the shifting global development challenges. As part of the broader discussions on the United Nations fit for purpose and on the QCPR implementation, as well as the harmonization of the UNFPA strategic plan with those of the United Nations partner organizations (including UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women) for 2014-2017, UNFPA is engaging in a series of discussions with Executive Board members and other Member States on the funding of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017. This includes a discussion with the Executive Board members on improved predictability and flexibility of funding and on ways to improve communication of UNFPA activities to the Member States as well as reporting of results achieved under the strategic plan.

8. UNFPA calls on its donors to make financial contributions in the form of multi-year commitments, when national legislative and budgetary provisions allow. General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR calls on countries "to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner". The predictability of resources is essential for ensuring the sustainability of UNFPA programming.

9. In compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), all contribution revenue is recorded on an accrual basis. For multi-year agreements for regular resources, the entire amount of the multi-year

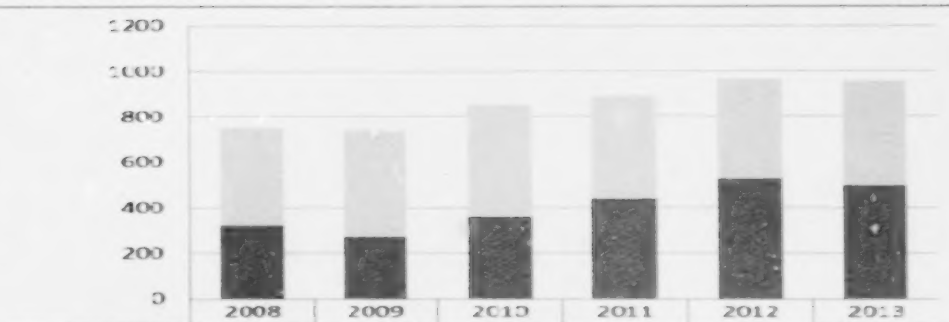
contribution will not be recorded up front because, while the amount for resources for the first year is firmly determined, the amount for future years is usually indicative and subject to various conditions. UNFPA therefore records the contribution on a yearly basis, upon written confirmation by the donor of the yearly amount or, in the absence of this, on the receipt of cash. On the other hand, UNFPA recognizes the revenue from multi-year co-financing agreements up front regardless of the schedule of payment, unless there are specific reasons to defer revenue recognition to a later stage. However, programme implementation is linked to the actual receipt of resources in accordance with the UNFPA Financial Regulations and Rules.

II. REGULAR AND CO-FINANCING RESOURCES

A. Contribution revenue overview of regular resources

Table 1: UNFPA revenue, 2008-2013, as of 31 December 2013

(in millions of $)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Regular	428.8	469.4	498.1	450.7	437.5	460.0
Co-financing	322.7	270.1	357.2	440.1	525.7	497.9
Total	751.5	739.5	855.3	890.8	963.2	957.9

Note: The data for 2008 to 2013 includes contributions only. It does not include data on interest, other income or refunds.

10. In 2013, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was $957.9 million (table 1), a decrease of 0.6 per cent over 2012. The breakdown of this total revenue is $460.0 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and $497.9 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2012, the increase in contribution revenue for regular resources in 2013 was $22.5 million, or 5.1 per cent, and for co-financing, there was a decrease in contribution revenue of $27.8 million, or 5.3 per cent.

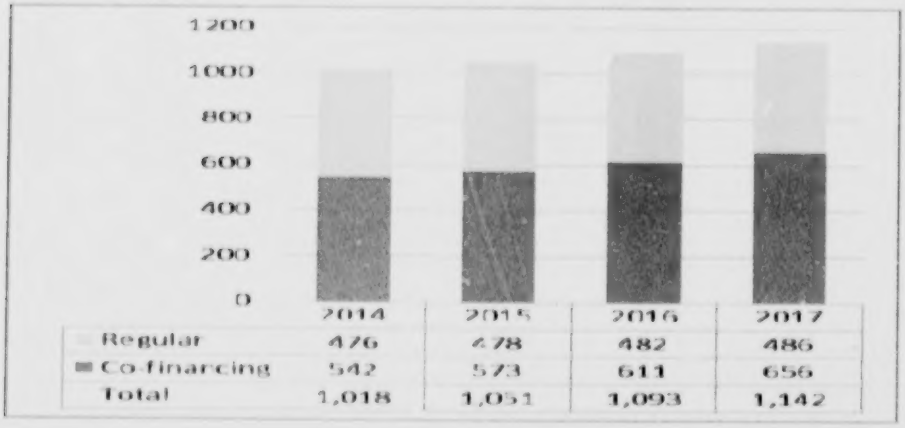
11. UNFPA surpassed the overall target of the strategic plan for 2013 by 10.1 per cent. However, the 2013 contribution of $460 million for regular resources fell short of the target of $520 million by 11.5 per cent or $60 million, while for co-financing the target was surpassed by 42.3 per cent, or $147.9 million, with revenue of $497.9 million against a target of $350 million.

12. The revenue overview in table 1 is supplemented by annex 1, which provides detailed information on UNFPA 2013 provisional revenue as of 31 December 2013, actual commitments and the best estimates of contributions to UNFPA regular resources, based on data available as of 1 June 2014. These contribution commitments include the following: (a) commitments for 2014 only and multi-year commitments for 2014 and future years; (b) commitments for 2014 received during the United Nations pledging conference held on 10 November 2013 in New York; and (c) letters received and verbal indications from governments confirming support to UNFPA for the period 2014 and onwards.

13. The total number of donor Governments in 2013 was 135 compared with 148 in 2012. Some 14 countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC) and 23 programme countries have increased their contributions to regular resources. So far, 10 OECD-DAC member countries and 10 programme countries have increased their contributions to co-financing resources.

Table 2: UNFPA strategic plan contribution revenue targets, 2014-2017

(in millions of $)



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Regular	476	478	482	486
Co-financing	542	573	611	656
Total	1,018	1,051	1,093	1,142

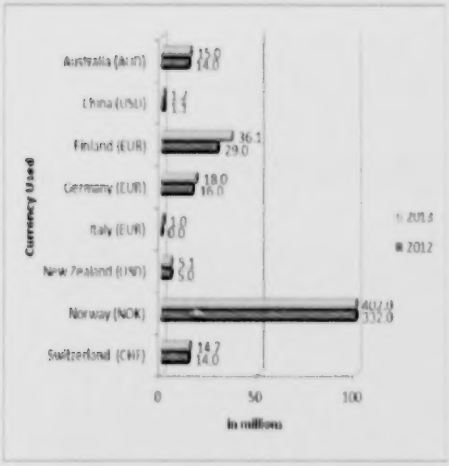
14. The strategic plan contribution revenue targets for 2014-2017 are projected at $4,304 million, including $1,922 million in regular resources and $4,304 million in other resources. The estimated total revenue is based on indications from donors, and a financial model with probabilities assigned to a set of scenarios for both regular and other resources (table 2). UNFPA will continue to engage Member States and other partners to increase regular

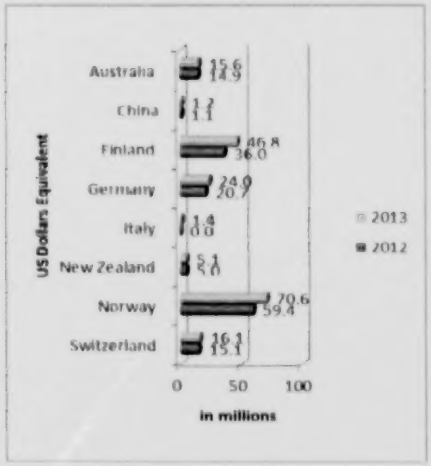
resources, the bedrock of the operational activities for development, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR.

15. According to recent data, increases in regular contributions for 2014 over the 2013 levels have been indicated by four of the top donors of the Fund. UNFPA will continue to advocate for an increase in contributions with OECD-DAC members and others, including programme countries. In mobilizing resources for its programmes, UNFPA will continue to broaden and diversify its donor base, including through partnerships with the private sector and foundations. As of 1 June 2014, UNFPA had received 71 official commitments towards its 2014 regular resources, among them 32 multi-year commitments, as listed in annex 2.

16. In 2013, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Japan, Germany and Switzerland were the Fund's 10 largest donors in US dollar terms to regular resources. Major donors that have increased their contributions, in the currency used for contributions, are listed in table 3.

Table 3: Increases in contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2012-2013), as of 31 December 2013





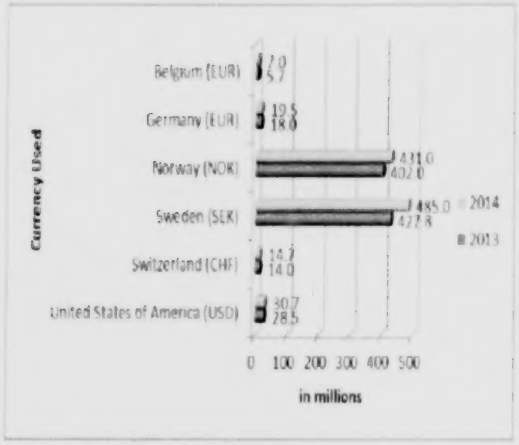
Note: Figures on the left are in millions the respective currencies received, and on the right, showing the equivalent in millions of United States dollars.

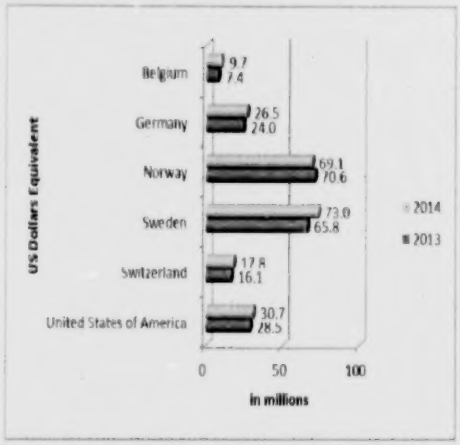
17. Further details on contributions from the Fund's top 10 donors to regular resources for the past six years are provided in annex 3.

18. Projections for 2014 regular contributions revenue include the following major donors that have indicated they would increase their respective contributions in 2014: Belgium, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and

the United States of America. The current volatility of exchange rates is of particular concern, as it may result in a decrease in the US dollar equivalent for contributions that have not yet been received. Table 4 lists the projected increases in national currency terms in 2014, compared with the 2013 contribution levels.

Table 4: Projected increases in local currency contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2013-2014), as of 1 June 2014



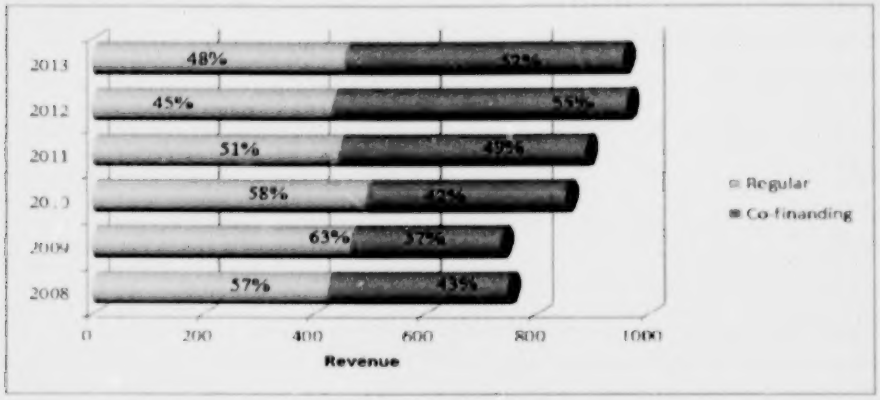


Note: Figures on the left are in millions in the respective currencies received, and on the right, showing the equivalent in millions of United States dollars.

B. Overview of co-financing contributions

19. The total co-financing contribution revenue for 2013 is $497.9 million. This represents a decrease of 5.3 per cent over the $525.7 million contribution revenue for 2012 (see table 5). For the 2013 revenue, there were notable *increases* in 2013 over the 2012 level in United Nations inter-organizational transfers (42 per cent), including joint programmes where UNFPA is the Administrative Agent (122 per cent), contributions to UNFPA for emergencies or humanitarian assistance (58 per cent) and the Maternal Health Thematic Trust Fund (247 per cent). However, there were also notable *decreases* in the contribution revenue of programme country Governments contributing to their own country programmes (46 per cent), the Trust Fund for Reproductive Health Commodity Security (45 per cent), the European Commission (49 per cent), and the Thematic Trust Fund for Obstetric Fistula and the Campaign to End Fistula (67 per cent).

Table 5: Percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions (2008-2013)



20. While UNFPA continued to receive a higher share of its revenue from contributions to regular resources over the past years, in 2012, for the first time in the Fund's history, UNFPA received a higher proportion of co-financing contributions of total (regular and co-financing resources contributions) revenue: 42 per cent in 2010, 49 per cent in 2011 and 55 per cent in 2012; the trend continued with 52 per cent in 2013. The number of agreements and the average dollar amount carry a risk of higher transaction costs and greater fragmentation of management and reporting. It should be underscored that General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR urges Member States making non-core contributions to "reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible". The resolution also sought to encourage full cost recovery, proportionally from regular resources and non-core resources, and provide incentives to increase regular resources funding. Table 5 presents the percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions for the period 2008-2013.

21. In view of these trends, the Executive Board approved a new harmonized methodology and a harmonized rate for recovery of indirect costs [DP/FPA/2013/9], to avoid regular resources subsidizing the support and management of non-core funds and their programme activities. This was part of the joint roadmap towards an integrated budget, when UNFPA, along with the other partner organizations (UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women) were requested by the Executive Board to review their harmonized cost recovery rates and propose a transparent methodology for calculation, aligned with harmonized cost classifications. The application of the new cost recovery rates has been operational since 1 January 2014.

Table 6: Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources (2012-2013)

Donors	2012	Donors	2013
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	151.6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	142.8
Netherlands (the)	105.5	United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	124.9
United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	87.8	Sweden	76.5
European Commission	35.1	Norway	22.0
Canada	19.5	European Commission	18.1
Sweden	19.4	Canada	16.7
Japan	12.5	Switzerland	16.6
Germany	11.3	Netherlands (the)	8.4
Luxembourg	9.8	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	8.0
Others	73.2	Others	63.9
Total	**525.7**	**Total**	**497.9**

*Includes all funds received from joint funding mechanisms (joint programmes and the multi-donor trust funds) as well as bilateral transfers from United Nations organizations.

Co-financing contributions from United Nations inter-organizational transfers

22. Out of the total co-financing contribution revenue of $497.9 million in 2013, a total of 125 million (25 per cent) came through United Nations inter-organization transfers (reflected in table 6). This amount consists of agency-to-agency transfers and funds received through an Administrative Agent for multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes in which UNFPA was a participating United Nations organization. The total amount recognized as revenue by UNFPA came through 14 United Nations entities, and represents an increase of $37.2 million over the $87.8 million received in 2012.

23. The total of $46.7 million through agency-to-agency agreements includes $14.2 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and $1.5 million from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, while the highest contribution of $22.3 million in this category came from UNAIDS.

24. With regard to the spread of multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes, UNFPA continued to play an active role, both as an administrator and a participant, with the revenue for 2013 received against 63 programmes at country level across the six geographical regions of UNFPA, and for six global or regional inter-agency programmes. Under the total revenue of $78.3 million for multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes, the highest contribution through another United Nations entity came from UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office ($18.5 million). However, the majority of this revenue, $48.8 million, was received as a participating United Nations organization to joint programmes for which UNFPA acted as an Administrative

Agent (UNFPA records as revenue only the portion of the contributions distributed to UNFPA for implementation - see Annex 5 for details on the total amount received for joint programmes in which UNFPA acted as an Administrative Agent).

25. With the QCPR urging Member States making non-core contributions to "give priority to thematic and pooled financing mechanisms applied at the global, regional and country levels", it is expected that any increases in the availability of funds through joint funding modalities are likely to result in an increase in this stream of revenue for UNFPA during the implementation of the strategic plan, 2014-2017.

Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments

26. Co-financing from programme country Governments in support of their country programmes continued to form a part of the total revenue. In 2013, agreements amounting to $12.3 million, compared with $22.1 million in 2012, were signed; this represents a decrease of $9.8 million (44.3 per cent). In 2013, the five largest commitments were from Colombia ($3.5 million); Guatemala ($3.1 million); Nigeria ($1.7 million); Georgia ($1.5 million); and Brazil ($0.7 million). In 2013, the following countries also commitments: Algeria, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Lebanon, Oman, Somalia, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Details on the contributions are presented in annex 4 of this report. Although the preferred funding modality is regular resources, UNFPA calls on Governments to also increase their co-financing contributions as an important supplement to the regular resource base.

European Commission

27. In 2013, co-financing contribution revenue from the European Commission totalled $18.1 million. UNFPA signed new contribution agreements with the European Commission in support of a maternal, neonatal and child health project in the Philippines, a population survey in Somalia, a census project and a maternal health project in Sao Tomé and Principe and a project to provide emergency reproductive health services to people affected by the Syria crisis.

C. Thematic funding

28. Thematic trust funds are internally pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA strategic plan. They support the approved programmes in the focus areas of the Fund's work in priority countries with special needs, and reinforce a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to scale up

programming to help meet unmet needs. Thus far, UNFPA has established three thematic funds for: (a) reproductive health commodity security; (b) maternal health; and (c) obstetric fistula (programmatically integrated with the Maternal Health Trust Fund).

The Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security

Table 7: Co-financing contribution revenue for the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (2012-2013), as of 31 December 2013

(in millions of $)

Donors	2012	Donors	2013
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	107.2	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.00
Netherlands	92.6	Norway	12.00
European Commission	10.2	European Commission	3.50
Luxembourg	1.0	Spain*	0.26
Liechtenstein	0.03	Liechtenstein	0.02
Private	0.004		
Total	**211.0**	**Total**	**115.8**

*Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

29. This flagship thematic trust fund entered a new programmatic period, running from 2013 to 2020. In 2013, the extended Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS) expanded the range of its support (across 46 countries), strengthened governance and management, gathered results-oriented data with a revised set of indicators and mobilized the highest level of resources to date.

30. The programme aims to increase the availability and use of essential supplies for reproductive health in support of family planning and services for sexual and reproductive health, especially for poor and marginalized women and girls. While there are many challenges ahead, including a vast unmet need for family planning, and the final push to achieve MDG 5 by 2015, measurable success shows a clear way forward.

31. The first five years (2007-2012) of the programme demonstrated that strategic interventions, when supported by political will and adequate funding, could indeed improve reproductive health commodity security. The Global Programme supported 12 'stream one' countries and 34 'stream two' countries, and provided support to 'stream three' countries. Among demonstrated results were improved contraceptive prevalence rates, reduced stock-outs of

contraceptives and maternal health medicines, increased availability of commodities, and increased national funding to procure reproductive health commodities.

32. The next programme period (2013-2020) will build on evidence that shows steady, multi-year support is an effective catalyst for national action to ensure reproductive health commodity security. The programme is a source of pooled funds from multiple donors that serves as a flexible and multi-year funding source. It is country-driven and focuses on national capacity and systems while catalysing national action to mainstream reproductive health commodity security, ultimately moving towards unitary supply systems. There are 46 'focus countries' participating in the scaling-up of good practices. In particular, the scaled-up programme will align efforts to address issues of demand for reproductive health commodity security and family planning. Its catalytic funding remains flexible in addressing gaps. The programme is aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, and fully integrated with the UNFPA family planning strategy, *Choices, Not Chance*.

33. Total contributions revenue mobilized in 2012 and 2013 amounted to $211.0 million and $115.8 million respectively, as shown in table 7.

Maternal Health Thematic Fund

Table 8: Co-financing contribution revenue for the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (2012-2013), as of 31 December 2013

(in millions of $)

Donors	2012	Donors	2013
Sweden	7.3	Sweden	56.2
Norway	6.6	Luxembourg	1.5
Luxembourg	1.5	Germany	1.3
Germany	1.3	Austria	0.067
Austria	0.1	Laerdal Foundation	0.025
		Friends for UNFPA	0.0059
Total	16.8		59.1

34. The Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF), which became operational in 2008, aims to scale up UNFPA and development partners' support to achieve MDG 5 target A (reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters) and target B (achieving universal access to reproductive health care

on improving maternal health). The MHTF focuses on four critical areas of interventions: (a) emergency obstetric and newborn care; (b) human resource for health, particularly through the midwifery programme; (c) maternal death surveillance and response system and the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula; and (d) the social integration of survivors (also supported through a discrete fund). The MHTF supports countries in tracking results, fostering a leverage effect and coordination, and improving the identification of maternal deaths and a proactive response to avert future preventable deaths.

35. The MHTF contributes to the large joint effort by the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health *(Every Women, Every Child)*, and the Health 4+ (H4+) partnership (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS and UN-Women) to accelerate progress towards Millennium Development Goals 4, 5, and 6 and the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa. Since 2008, the MHTF has scaled up support to 31 priority countries for maternal health, including for midwifery and to 43 of the over 50 countries for the Campaign to End Fistula.

36. With support from the MHTF, the global midwifery programme continued its focus on the development of a sustainable midwifery workforce in 33 low-resource countries. The teaching and life-saving skills of over 1000 midwifery tutors were enhanced and over 175 midwifery schools were strengthened with text books, clinical training models, and supplies.

37. The MHTF has been supporting countries to plan, conduct and quality assure needs assessments in emergency obstetric and newborn care and the development of factsheets and costed operational plans in each district (district micro-planning) in 34 countries by 2013; revise or update national norms and protocols for emergency obstetric and newborn care; monitor the scale-up of services for emergency obstetric and newborn care; revise curricula in training schools particularly in humanitarian settings; foster the development of innovative referrals and financing for emergency obstetric and newborn care in countries, support task-shifting when required with appropriate supervision and management of human resources.

38. The external evaluation of the MHTF completed in 2013 confirmed the catalytic nature; and the positive contribution made to address the urgent need for skilled health professionals, particularly midwives and other mid-level health providers; the promotion of emergency obstetric and newborn care in countries (by supporting needs assessments and implementation plans, advocating for political support and providing technical assistance); and enhancing the visibility of UNFPA in the area of maternal health. As an outcome of this evaluation, the new MHTF Business Plan places greater emphasis on equality with the new phase working with even more well defined groups of vulnerable women, namely first time young mothers and women in remote areas, while continuing to support women and girls with fistula. The aspect of accountability and evidence-based results is also elevated in the new phase with an increasing focus on Maternal Death Surveillance and Response.

39. Co-financing contribution revenue for the MHTF amounted to $16.8 million in 2012 and $59.2 million in 2013 (see table 8).

Campaign to End Fistula

Table 9: Co-financing contributions revenue for the Campaign to End Fistula (2012-2013) as of 31 December 2013

(in millions of $)

Donors	2012	Donors	2013
Luxembourg	0.66	Luxembourg	0.67
Friends of UNFPA	0.56	Iceland	0.1
Zonta International	0.52	Poland	0.042
Republic of Korea	0.5	Friends of UNFPA	0.024
Virgin Unite	0.21		
Iceland	0.05		
Poland	0.04		
Private	0.01		
Katvig	0.007		
Total	2.6		0.8

40. Over the years, the global Campaign to End Fistula has grown significantly in coverage, from 12 countries to more than 50 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab States regions. The Campaign now includes almost 90 partner organizations. UNFPA has directly supported more than 34,000 women and girls to receive surgical

fistula repairs. During 2013, UNFPA continued to work with two campaign partners, Direct Relief International and the Fistula Foundation, to further expand the global fistula care map, as well as to support groundbreaking global fistula research, in partnership with Johns Hopkins University and the MacArthur Foundation.

41. In the landmark 10th anniversary of the Campaign to End Fistula, UNFPA and partners marked the first ever International Day to End Obstetric Fistula on 23 May 2014, established in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution on supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula (adopted in December 2012).

42. Since 2009, the operations of the fistula fund have been programmatically aligned with the MHTF to reduce transaction costs and increase sustainability. Fistula programming is fully integrated into MHTF activities, while leaving the option to open to donors for separate funding for the Campaign to End Fistula. Co-financing contribution revenue for the MHTF amounted to $2.6 million in 2012 and $0.8 million in 2013 (see table 9).

Contributions to UNFPA for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response

43. In 2013, UNFPA entered the final stages of implementation of its second generation humanitarian response strategy while co-financing increasingly provided significant support to humanitarian programming. In 2013, 30[2] countries and territories benefited from co-financing contributions that amounted to approximately $40.2 million, a 48 per cent increase over 2012.

44. The second generation strategy was effectively integrated into the planning of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, by mainstreaming humanitarian programming at global, regional and country levels. Disaster preparedness was identified as a vital component of the organizational efficiency and effectiveness in responding to crises – 50 high-risk countries will be targeted for disaster preparedness funding in the new planning cycle (2014-2017).

45. The United Nations joint humanitarian funding modalities - the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), common humanitarian funds (CHF) and United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) - remained the Fund's principal humanitarian donors with a total funding of $18.9 million, constituting 47% of total humanitarian funding to UNFPA. Other top humanitarian donors were: Kuwait: $5.0 million the United States of America: $4.6 million, Denmark: $2.6 million the European Commission: $2.4 million and Australia: $1.7 million.

46. By the end of 2013, UNFPA was responding to three large-scale disasters, declared "Level 3" by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), in Syria and neighboring countries, the Philippines and the Central African Republic. Overall, contributions in 2013 enabled the implementation

[2] Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Palestine, Nigeria, Mozambique, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mauritania, Eritrea, Uganda, Yemen, Djibouti, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Central African Republic, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Burundi, Iraq, Philippines, Madagascar, Somalia, Chad, Rwanda, South Sudan, Malawi, Turkey, and Egypt

of 105 life-saving programmes throughout the world. As was the case in 2012, the Arab States region received the highest co-financing fund at, $24.1 million or 60% of UNFPA's humanitarian funding, followed by the Asia Pacific Region with $4.7 million.

D. Contributions from the private sector

47. In 2013, UNFPA continued to refine its approach to private-sector partnership, emphasizing five areas: (a) identifying appropriate partners; (b) establishing partnership parameters and expectations; (c) increasing in-country opportunities; (d) expanding expertise and support at headquarters; and (e) ensuring maximum benefit to UNFPA programmes. This approach puts greater emphasis on country relationships with the private sector and the role of UNFPA in facilitating dialogue between all partners who invest in development outcomes. This refined approach will increase the knowledge base and efficiency of those engaging in partnership outreach, thereby increasing the opportunity for partnership creation overall.

48. UNFPA contributions from the private sector are consistent with those in previous years. In 2013, the total amount of revenue (or value of new agreements signed) from the private sector was $10.5 million, compared with $10.4 million in 2012. New agreements were signed with 19 different private-sector donors (29 separate agreements were signed, as many donors made repeat contributions). Two foundations and three corporations became new donors, reflecting the organization's commitment to diversifying its donor base.

49. In 2013, UNFPA negotiated more varied partnerships with donors and deepened engagement to add value across a range of headquarters activities as well as programme work. A number of partners contributed both financial and in-kind contributions. In addition, private-sector partners mobilized their media and communication platforms and creative teams to support UNFPA advocacy and events. Media assets produced by private-sector partners included video documentaries, infographics, animation films, blog posts and other social media visibility.

50. In summary, UNFPA has increased the value and diversity of private-sector partnerships, compared to previous years. In addition, UNFPA has strengthened private-sector knowledge and expertise within regional and country offices. UNFPA believes that this approach will bear fruit over the coming years, generating new partnerships and stronger relationships within and across countries and regions.

III. EFFORTS TO DIVERSIFY THE FUNDING BASE

51. UNFPA continues to enjoy wide support from Member States. The ICPD Beyond 2014 Review Report will encourage a continued dialogue with Member States on issues of population and development linked to the UNFPA

mandate and its strategic plan, 2014-2017. The diversification of funding sources – the continued engagement with emerging economies, programme countries, private and philanthropic sectors and other funding sources, in addition to traditional partners in official development assistance – will be crucial in enabling UNFPA to carry out its mandate.

52. UNFPA has accelerated regional and country-based resource mobilization efforts through the appointment of a resource mobilization and partnership adviser in each of the six regional offices in order to reach out more comprehensively to Member States and the private and philanthropic sectors worldwide. The regional resource mobilization advisers work closely with country offices in advancing resource mobilization strategies and action plans, accelerating existing partnerships and initiating new ones.

53. All these efforts will contribute towards building the Fund's overall capacity to deepen its engagement with these sectors and widen opportunities to increase regular contributions from Member States, especially middle-income countries. Increased contributions from the Governments of Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Côte D'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Federated States of Micronesia, Mexico, Mozambique Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; these countries have set a positive example for other countries in similar situations.

54. An accelerated effort was launched to explore partnership options with different international financial institutions, based on their respective mandates and priorities. The most promising in terms of resource mobilization is the partnership with the World Bank. The main focus of this partnership is expected to address the multidimensional challenges faced by women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa, including regional initiatives that focus on women and demography in the Sahel and the empowerment of women in the Great Lakes region.

55. Following the adoption of its new strategic plan, UNFPA continues to engage with Member States and other partners on implementation of the plan as well as the integrated resources framework, based on commitments and indications expressed by Member States and other partners.

IV. CONCLUSION

56. As underscored by the QCPR, regular resources are key to operational activities for development; a stable and critical mass of regular resources provides the bedrock for UNFPA. With the partnership and guidance of the Executive Board and other Member States, the new strategic plan and the integrated budget provide a road map towards a more focused, results-driven and accountable organization capable of responding efficiently to emerging opportunities, development challenges and the shifting needs of the people served by UNFPA – impoverished and marginalized populations, women, and adolescents and youth.

57. As made clear by the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review Report, in view of the persisting critical development challenges, UNFPA requires, more than ever

before, adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources in order to carry out its mandate. Increased resources will allow UNFPA to enhance its support to countries in advancing the ICPD goals beyond the 2014 review and the post-2015 sustainable development framework. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the Executive Board and Member States to translate their stated commitment to achieving these goals into multi-year financial commitments to the Fund.

58. It is becoming clear that achievement of MDG 5 on maternal health, both for target A (reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters) and target B (achieving universal access to reproductive health care), may be in jeopardy. The slow progress in achieving Goal 5 underscores the need for increased political commitment and greater investments in health care systems, in particular in reproductive health services, and in addressing the unmet need of the world's most impoverished and marginalized populations, especially women, and adolescents and youth.

59. Likewise, General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR and other pertinent resolutions stressed the need to avoid the use of regular resources to subsidize non-core financed activities, including the use of regular resources to cover costs related to the management and support of non-core funds and their programme activities. The Fund's co-financing contribution revenue continues to be at a high level – $525.7 million in 2012 and $497.9 million in 2013. As noted earlier, the growth of non-core funding and the increase in the number of associated projects carries a risk of increased transaction costs; UNFPA is mindful of this and seeks to maintain a careful balance between regular and co-financing resources.

60. One way to address this imbalance was through a new harmonized methodology and harmonized rate for recovery of indirect costs the organization incurs to administer other resources; this helps to avoid regular resources subsidizing the support and management of non-core funds and their programme activities. This was part of the joint roadmap to an integrated budget when UNFPA and other United Nations partner organizations were asked to review methodology and provide proposals for harmonization and increased transparency. UNFPA has been implementing the new cost recovery rates since 1 January 2014. While the Fund acknowledges that non-core contributions complement contributions to regular resources and represent an important additional support for the UNFPA mandate, they should not be considered a substitute for regular resources. UNFPA sincerely appreciates co-financing contributions. However, only a sufficient and consistent flow of regular resources that are not tied to specific purposes will allow the Fund to meet the long-term needs of countries, provide confidence in flexibility and planning, and ensure accountability.

61. UNFPA values its close collaboration with the Executive Board and appreciates the continued commitment, cooperation and support of Member States. UNFPA appeals to the Fund's donor family to support the multi-year funding format, as urged in General Assembly resolution 67/226 and as supported in numerous Executive Board decisions. Such support is critical in ensuring predictable and sustainable funding to enable UNFPA to plan and

deliver its multi-year programmes in support of countries in line with the strategic plan, 2014-2017 and Integrated Budget, 2014-2017. It is notable that 31 countries submitted multi-year commitments in 2013 although only three of these are among the top donors for UNFPA. A predictable cash flow is important for the efficient and effective management of operations; therefore, UNFPA encourages all Governments, including the major donors, to maintain timely contribution commitments and payment schedules.

62. UNFPA recognizes the importance of widening its political support and financial base. The Fund continues to actively strengthen its strategic partnerships with middle-income countries and its engagement with emerging economies, and has developed a comprehensive private-sector engagement strategy. UNFPA strategic efforts to accelerate resource mobilization partnerships with Member States have already yielded results in 2013. UNFPA is working closely with programme countries at all levels to encourage them to continue to make voluntary contributions to the Fund's regular resources and to further increase co-financing contributions, including to their own country programmes. Economic growth and increasing political support for the ICPD Programme of Action and the post-2015 development agenda present significant opportunities for UNFPA to expand strategic partnerships and resource mobilization opportunities in these countries.

V. ELEMENTS OF A DECISION

63. The Executive Board may wish to:

(a) *Take note* of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2014 and future years (DP/FPA/2014/8);

(b) *Take note* of the 5.1 per cent increase in 2013 contribution revenue to regular resources for UNFPA, to $460 million, $60 million below the strategic plan target of $520 million for 2013 regular resources;

(c) *Also take note* of the decrease in 2013 in total gross contribution revenue (regular and co-financing resources) for UNFPA, to $957.9 million, down from $963.2 million in 2012;

(d) *Commend* the efforts made by UNFPA to broaden the funding base and to mobilize additional resources and other forms of support from diversified sources, including from the private sector;

(e) *Emphasize* that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its mandate and to carry out its work, and *encourage* UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for its thematic funds and programmes;

(f) *Encourage* all Member States to increase their contributions to regular resources and also *encourage* countries in a position to do so to make contributions during the first half of the year and to make multi-year pledges in order to ensure effective programming;

(g) *Encourage* all programme country Governments to expand their contributions to programmes in their own countries;

(h) *Encourage* Member States to increase support for Millennium Development Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6, in order to accelerate results and achieve the targets by 2015;

(i) *Emphasize* that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as predictable core funding in order to enhance its assistance to countries, to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, as well as increased resources for UNFPA to support countries in advancing the Framework of Actionsfor the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the ICPD beyond 2014 and the post-2015 sustainable development framework.

Annex 1: UNFPA contribution revenue to regular resources for 2012 and 2013

and estimates for 2014

(by major donors and geographical region)

as of 1 June 2014

Countries and territories	2012		2013		2014			Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments US$ equivalent
	Contributions		Contributions		Contribution estimates			
	Local currency	US$ equivalent	Local currency	US$ equivalent	Local currency	UN exchange rate	US$ equivalent	
Major donors								
Australia	14,000,000	14,861,000	15,000,000	15,641,293	15,000,000	1.078	13,914,657	13,914,567
Belgium	5,700,000	7,383,420	5,700,000	7,431,552	7,000,000		9,655,172	9,575,923
Canada	17,350,000	17,350,000	16,480,000	16,046,738	15,615,000		14,017,056	14,131,222
China		1,050,000		1,200,000			1,200,000	
Denmark	250,000,000	44,012,955	230,000,000	40,379,213	230,000,000	5.489	41,901,986	

Finland	29,000,000	36,024,845	36,051,585	46,776,245	33,550,000		45,896,033	45,896,033
France	400,000	531,209	400,000	523,560	550,000		752,394	752,394
Gabon	5,000,000	9,481		500,000	5,000,000	482.357	10,366	
Germany	16,000,000	20,740,645	18,000,000	23,988,323	19,500,000	0.735	26,530,612	
India	27,270,000	497,446	31,000,000	498,713			500,000	
Ireland	3,100,000	4,155,496	3,100,000	3,959,132	3,100,000		4,240,766	4,240,766
Italy			1,000,000	1,293,661	1,000,000	0.735	1,360,544	
Japan		24,910,167		24,910,167			23,815,938	
Luxembourg	2,650,000	3,423,773	2,650,000	3,514,589	2,650,000		3,665,284	3,665,284
Netherlands	40,000,000	49,019,608	40,000,000	52,356,021	35,000,000		48,409,405	48,409,405
New Zealand		5,038,175		5,054,334			5,009,400	5,009,400
Norway	332,000,000	59,423,662	402,000,000	70,551,071	431,000,000		69,136,991	69,136,991
Russian Federation		300,000		300,000			300,000	
Saudi Arabia		500,000		500,000			500,000	500,000
Spain	1,500,000	1,948,052		400,000			400,000	
Sweden	445,500,000	66,314,379	427,800,000	65,816,372	485,000,000	6.644	72,998,194	
Switzerland	14,000,000	15,053,763	14,700,000	16,136,114	16,000,000	0.898	17,817,372	

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20,000,000	31,796,502	20,000,000	31,514,672	20,000,000		33,057,851	16,611,296
United States of America		30,200,000		28,450,000			30,700,000	
Subtotal		**434,544,578**		**457,741,769**			**465,790,020**	**231,843,280**
Africa (East and Southern)								
Angola				5,000				
Botswana								
Burundi		643		621				
Comoros			1,101,000	3,000				
Democratic Republic of the Congo								
Eritrea		2,000						
Ethiopia	30,000	1,657		3,166				
Kenya	841,478	10,119	859,778	10,109				

Lesotho	25,180	3,246	27,709	2,709				
Madagascar		10,000		5,000				
Malawi		8,615						
Mauritius		3,306		3,205	100,000	30.100	3,322	
Mozambique				2,000				
Namibia		4,500						
Rwanda		500		500				
Seychelles		2,000		2,000			2,000	
South Africa	210,000	25,610	444,000	48,511				
Swaziland		10,000		10,000			10,000	
Uganda		10,000		10,000			10,000	
United Republic of Tanzania	7,000,000	4,467	7,000,000	4,308	7,000,000		4,310	
Zambia					12,903		2,319	2,319
Zimbabwe		30,000		30,000			30,000	
Subtotal		**126,663**		**140,128**			**61,951**	**2,319**

Africa (West and Central)								
Benin		4,000		7,502			2,000	
Burkina Faso			10,000,000	19,470	10,000,000		19,470	
Cabo Verde								
Cameroon	10,000,000	19,747	10,000,000	20,685	10,000,000		21,041	
Chad		23,910			37,500,000		77,743	77,743
Central African Republic								
Congo	25,000,000	49,241						
Côte D'Ivoire				19,526			20,000	
Equatorial Guinea							10,000	
Gambia	300,000	10,714	300,000	10,000				
Ghana		18,000		18,000			18,000	
Guinea								
Guinea Bissau		1,000						
Liberia		10,000						

Mali	3,000,000	5,909						
Mauritania								
Niger		10,436		20,000			20,000	
Nigeria								
Sao Tome and Principe			160,000,000	8,834	180,000,000		9,938	
Senegal	9,000,000	18,221	9,000,000	18,197				
Sierra Leone	30,000,000	6,897	30,000,000	6,977				
Togo	3,000,000	5,924	3,000,000	6,066	3,000,000		6,312	
Subtotal		**183,999**		**155,255**			**204,505**	**77,743**
Asia and the Pacific								
-								
Afghanistan		2,000						
Bangladesh		25,000		25,000				
Bhutan	318,325	5,807			747,915		11,951	1,951
Brunei Darussalam								

Cambodia		3,200					7,000	7,000
Cook Islands		278	1,500	1,228				
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1,000,000	10,035			662,760		6,777	
Fiji	8,000	4,396						
Indonesia	350,000,000	36,869	350,000,000	36,001			30,000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)								
Kiribati								
Lao People's Democratic Republic		2,000		2,000			2,000	
Malaysia		215,000		215,000			15,000	15,000
Maldives		5,000		5,000			5,000	
Marshall Islands (the)								
Micronesia (Federated States of)				3,000				
Mongolia		4,000		4,000			4,000	
Myanmar	200,000	248	200,000	234	200,000		202	

Nauru		498					224	224
Nepal			500,000	5,834	1,300,000		13,360	8,294
Niue	169	136						
Pakistan	50,000,000	518,672						
Palau		100		100				
Papua New Guinea	10,000	4,831	10,000	4,951	10,000		4,132	
Philippines	1,500,000	35,411	1,500,000	34,803	1,500,000		33,784	
Republic of Korea		100,000		100,000				
Samoa		3,000						
Singapore		5,000		5,000			5,000	5,000
Solomon Islands		1,000						
Sri Lanka		18,000		18,000			18,000	
Thailand		96,000		96,000				
Timor Leste								
Tokelau								
Tonga								

Tuvalu		3,000						
Vanuatu								
Viet Nam		4,500		4,500			20,000	
Subtotal		**1,103,981**		**560,650**			**176,431**	**47,469**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia								
-								
Albania								
Armenia		2,500		2,500			3,000	3,000
Azerbaijan								
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Bulgaria								
Croatia								
Cyprus		5,160						

Czech Republic		12,500		24,851				
Estonia	45,000	58,442			50,000		67,935	67,935
Georgia		10,000		20,000			20,000	
Hungary		65,000		10,000				
Kazakhstan		99,970		99,970				
Kyrgyzstan								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Montenegro								
Poland		10,000		10,880				
Republic of Moldova								
Romania		10,000		10,000				
Serbia		1,000		1,000				
Slovakia		6,425		6,755				
Slovenia								
Tajikistan			2,500	521				

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								
Turkey		150,000		150,000			150,000	
Turkmenistan		3,000		3,000				
Ukraine								
Uzbekistan			1,000,000	478			478	
Subtotal		**433,997**		**339,954**			**241,413**	**70,935**
Western Europe and other States								
Austria			100,000	135,870				
Andorra		13,158		13,097			13,692	13,682
Greece								
Iceland		69,169						
Israel		20,000		40,000				

Liechtenstein	51,322	53,956	25,000	26,455	25,000		27,716	27,716
Malta								
Monaco	15,000	19,691	15,000	19,557				
Portugal								
San Marino								
Subtotal		**175,974**		**234,979**			**41,408**	**41,398**
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda		5,000						
Argentina				5,000			5,000	5,000
Bahamas (the)		1,000		1,000				
Barbados				5,000				
Belize		5,000						
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		987		13,000				

Brazil								
Chile		5,000		5,000			5,000	5,000
Colombia				10,000				
Costa Rica		5,831	2,894,424	5,863	1,206,000		2,316	2,316
Cuba		5,000		5,000				
Dominica								
Dominican Republic (the)		30,000						
Ecuador		5,000						
El Salvador		2,000		3,000				
Grenada								
Guatemala		1,993					2,040	2,040
Guyana		500		502				
Haiti		40,000						
Honduras	48,000	2,495						
Jamaica								
Mexico	913,500	66,679	920,000	70,175				
Nicaragua		1,000		1,000				

Panama		10,000		10,000				
Paraguay		500						
Peru		8,074		2,000				
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia								
Saint Vincent and Grenadines								
Suriname		100		100			100	
Trinidad and Tobago		5,000		5,000			5,000	
Uruguay		25,000		24,982			25,000	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Subtotal		**226,159**		**166,622**			**44,456**	**14,356**
Arab States								

Algeria								
Bahrain								
Djibouti		1,000					1,000	1,000
Egypt	680,000	111,512	680,000	96,880	680,000		97,603	97,603
Iraq		10,000						
Jordan		50,141	35,450	50,071				
Kuwait		10,000		10,000			10,000	10,000
Lebanon								
Morocco			86,100.00	10,089				
State of Palestine		4,923		5,000				
Oman		10,000		10,000				
Qatar				30,000				
Sudan (the)								
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tunisia		17,857		15,823				
United Arab Emirates		10,000		10,000			10,000	10,000
Yemen		24,973		24,975				

Subtotal		**250,406**		**262,838**			**118,603**	**118,603**
Adjustment prior years				(591)				
Total government commitments and contributions		**437,045,757**		**459,601,604**			**466,678,787**	**232,216,103**
Private Contributions		81,015		87,483				
Total – private		**81,015**		87,483				
Total government and private		**437,126,773**		**459,689,087**			**466,678,787**	**232,216,103**
Government local costs and other		372,648		310,123				

Total contributions		**437,499,421**		**459,999,210**			**466,678,787**	**232,216,103**

Note 1: Other donors in 2012 that have fully paid their multi-year commitments in advance are: Botswana, Comoros, Cote D'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Haiti, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nigeria, Rep. of Moldova, Tonga, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

Note 2: Other donors in 2013 that have fully paid their multi-year commitments in advance are: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Comoros, Estonia, Haiti, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Rep. of Moldova, Tonga, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

Note 3: Other donors in 2014 that have fully paid their multi-year commitments in advance are: Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Namibia, Nigeria, Malawi, Moldova and Vanuatu.

Annex 2: Donors that submitted multi-year commitments to UNFPA regular resources by year (2012 to 2014) as of 1 June 2014

Geographical region	2012	2013	2014
Africa	Benin	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
	Botswana	Cameroon	Cameroon
	Comoros	Comoros	Comoros
	Equatorial Guinea	Cote D'Ivoire	Cote D'Ivoire
	Gambia (the)	Ghana	Equatorial Guinea
	Ghana	Mauritius	Ghana
	Guinea	Niger	Mauritius
	Madagascar	Nigeria	Niger
	Malawi	Seychelles	Nigeria
	Namibia	Swaziland	Swaziland
	Nigeria	Togo	Togo
	Rwanda	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania

	Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone South Africa Togo Uganda United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
Total	**19**	**14**	**13**
Arab States	Oman		
Total	**1**		
Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan Cook Islands Maldives	Maldives Nepal Papua New Guinea	Australia Maldives Nepal

	Marshall Islands Palau Papua New Guinea Philippines Vanuatu Viet Nam	Philippines Sri Lanka	Papua New Guinea Philippines Sri Lanka Viet Nam
Total	**9**	**5**	**7**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Armenia Georgia Republic of Moldova	Georgia Republic of Moldova Uzbekistan	Georgia Republic of Moldova
Total	**3**	**3**	**2**
Western European and Others Group	Luxembourg	Belgium	Australia

	Netherlands (the) Switzerland	Liechstenstein Luxembourg United Kingdom	Belgium Liechtenstein New Zealand
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**
Latin American and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Haiti Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay	Haiti Mexico Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay	Antigua and Barbuda Haiti Mexico Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay
Total	**6**	**5**	**6**
Total number of donors	**41**	**31**	**32**

that contributed in the multi-year funding format			

Annex 3: Top 10 major donors to UNFPA regular resources

2008 to 2013

(in millions of US$)

	Ranking									
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008	Netherlands $75.7	Sweden $60.9	Denmark $48.0	Norway $47.6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland $30.7	Japan $29.7	Germany $26.7	Finland $24.2	Spain $18.1	Canada $14.6
2009	Netherlands	Sweden	Norway	United States	Denmark	United Kingdom	Japan	Finland	Germany	Spain

				of America		of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				
	$80.9	$59.0	$48.0	$46.1	$39.5	$34.5	$30.1	$27.9	$25.3	$20.7
2010	**Netherlands**	**Sweden**	**Norway**	**United States of America**	**Denmark**	**Finland**	**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Japan**	**Spain**	**Germany**
	$73.6	$60.6	$54.1	$51.4	$37.1	$33.7	$30.2	$25.4	$21.4	$19.5
2011	**Sweden**	**Netherlands**	**Norway**	**Finland**	**Denmark**	**United States of America**	**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Japan**	**Germany**	**Canada**
	$69.4	$59.9	$55.7	$40.6	$37.5	$37.0	$30.9	$25.4	$22.0	$17.9
2012	**Sweden**	**Norway**	**Netherlands**	**Denmark**	**Finland**	**United**	**United States**	**Japan**	**Germany**	**Canada**

						Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	of America			
	$66.3	$59.4	$49.0	$44.0	$36.0	$31.8	$30.2	$24.9	$20.7	$17.3
2013	**Norway**	**Sweden**	**Netherlands**	**Finland**	**Denmark**	**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**United States of America**	**Japan**	**Germany**	**Switzerland**
	$70.6	$65.8	$52.4	$46.8	$40.4	$31.5	$28.5	$24.9	$24.0	$16.1

Annex 4: Co-financing contributions from programme countries in support of their own country programmes (US$)

	Programme countries	up to 2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	Algeria	461,214	310,455		139,205	**910,875**
2	Bahrain	60,000				**60,000**
3	Belize	48,997	49,843	79,309		**178,149**
4	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10,000		26,015	30,686	**66,701**
5	Botswana	717,311	81,522	78,329	74,906	**952,068**
6	Brazil	5,286,670		308,824	680,440	**6,275,933**

7	Cameroon	2,609,900		1,413,433		**4,023,333**
8	Central African Republic	89,989				**89,989**
9	Chile	49,198				**49,198**
10	Colombia	18,025,931	5,508,600	6,138,491	3,538,137	**33,211,158**
11	Côte d'Ivoire	3,908,587				**3,908,587**
12	Dominican Republic	1,026,698				**1,026,698**
13	Egypt	2,309,984				**2,309,984**
14	Equatorial Guinea	813,570				**813,570**

15	Gabon	535,604	90,147	85,326		**711,077**
16	Georgia	1,923,940	704,023	449,441	1,461,067	**4,538,471**
17	Guatemala	24,902,280	1,161,401	1,638,779	3,140,415	**30,842,875**
18	Jamaica	652,548	95,449			**747,996**
19	Kazakhstan	28,900	100,000			**128,900**
20	Lebanon	4,608,896	100,834	207,000	182,011	**5,098,741**
21	Liberia	30,000				**30,000**
22	Madagascar					

		112,420	65,132			**177,552**
23	Malaysia	800,000				**800,000**
24	Mexico	13,523,335	133,788			**13,657,123**
25	Mongolia	-	22,738			**22,738**
26	Morocco	5,377,527	568,502			**5,946,030**
27	Nigeria	4,444,082	1,016,344	3,156,882	1,668,842	**10,286,150**
28	Oman	473,059			645,000	**1,118,059**
29	Panama	825,102				**825,102**
30	Paraguay					

		1,106,257				**1,106,257**
31	Peru	65,136,404				**65,136,404**
32	Romania	117,130				**117,130**
33	Saint Lucia	17,981				**17,981**
34	Sao Tome and Principe	136,111	67,896			**204,007**
35	Sierra Leone	7,344,000	2,224,742	3,736,275		**13,305,017**
36	Somalia				500,000	**500,000**
37	South Africa	64,612				**64,612**

38	Suriname	316,921				**316,921**
39	Syrian Arab Republic	10,111,311	1,087,786			**11,199,097**
40	Timor-Leste	23,000				**23,000**
41	Tunisia	354,424				**354,424**
42	Turks and Caicos	3,462				**3,462**
43	Ukraine	482,693				**482,693**
44	Uruguay	3,928,931	123,656	1,508,671	124,000	**5,685,258**
45	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2,019,862	5,077,175	3,225,420	258,137	**10,580,594**

46	Yemen	732,357				**732,357**
	Total	**185,551,201**	**18,590,031**	**22,052,196**	**12,442,845**	**238,636,272**

Please Note: 2011 - 2013 figures are contribution revenue

Annex 5: Funds received by UNFPA in 2013 as Administrative Agent for joint United Nations programmes	
Donor	Cash received ($)*
Norway	32,137,584
Canada	16,426,879
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13,953,318
Netherlands	2,325,000
Sweden	1,970,564

Italy	1,963,351
Finland	1,261,872
UN Women	1,033,894
Luxembourg	1,021,711
Iceland	268,962
Ireland	135,870
Grand total	**72,499,006**

* *Figures are provisional*

United Nations DP/FPA/2014/15*

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

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Item 7 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA — Funding commitments to UNFPA

United Nations Population Fund

Report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2014 and future years

Summary

The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2004-2017, the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

In 2013, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was $957.9 million, a decrease of 0.6 per cent over 2012. The breakdown of this total revenue is $460.0 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and $497.8 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2012, the increase in contributions for regular resources in 2013 was $22.5 million, or 5.1 per cent, and for co-financing, there was a decrease in contributions of $27.8 million, or 5.3 per cent.

In line with General Assembly resolution 67/226, UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; and that contributions to regular resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Furthermore, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 67/226, and in earlier resolutions, UNFPA recognizes that non-core (including co-financing) resources represent an important complement to the Fund's regular resources.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 19 August 2014.

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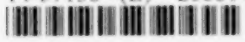

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Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on funding commitments to UNFPA. Elements of a decision are contained in section V of the report.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013,[1] the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

2. United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) and earlier resolutions, including 62/208 and 64/289, underscore, inter alia, that regular resources are the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving internationally agreed development goals. The resolutions urge countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions and, to contribute in the form of multi-year commitments in order to improve the predictability of resources. The resolutions recognize that non-core resources represent an important complement to regular resources, and urge Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible. While UNFPA is grateful for and values the complementarity that non-core resources provide to its work, it continues to advocate for an increase of its regular resources, as they afford neutrality, promote flexibility and enable the organization to respond more effectively to the development needs of countries.

3. The present report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions. Additional data is provided in the annexes. All 2013 financial data used in this report is provisional and 2014 figures are estimates based on information received and commitments and contributions recorded as of 1 June 2014. Some of the figures presented here may vary from those in the Statistical and financial review, 2013 [DP/FPA/2014/5 (Part I)/Add.1], as the present report shows annual gross revenues of (a) transfers to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges, (b) refunds to donors, and (c) indirect cost recovery.

4. UNFPA is grateful to all Member States for their continued support, political and financial. As underscored by the QCPR, regular resources are key to the organization's operational activities for development. With the new strategic plan and integrated budget for 2014-2017 underway, UNFPA continues to engage the Executive Board members and the wider donor community to increase regular and non-core resources in support of its strategic plan. The resources of UNFPA are deployed in line with the vision and direction of the strategic plan (colloquially known as the 'bullseye'), which is to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and focus on youth and adolescents to accelerate progress on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the donor community to

[1] Through its decision 2009/16, the Executive Board extended the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2011, to 2013, including the integrated financial resources framework and the UNFPA global and regional programme.

increase its contributions, particularly to regular resources, to enable the Fund to deliver on its mandate.

5. Most importantly, the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review Report, a landmark review of the ICPD Programme of Action in terms of progress, gaps, challenges and emerging issues, was launched on 12 February 2014 in New York. The report highlights, among others, the fact that a number of persistent challenges have significant implications for development policy and for sustainability and sustainable development: the increasing inequalities in wealth and income; the unfulfilled gender equality and empowerment of women; the need for life-long learning and building of human capabilities, especially for young people; the necessity to address the existing inequalities in universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including through strengthening health systems, both in rural and urban areas.

6. Development needs remain significant and UNFPA continues to be fully engaged in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, working with Member States, the United Nations, civil society and other partners to protect and advance the ICPD agenda; accelerate the achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5 on improving maternal health, including Target 5A on reducing maternal mortality and Target 5B on achieving universal access to reproductive health; and to ensure that the ICPD agenda is at the centre of the post-2015 development framework.

7. In view of the above, UNFPA will require adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources to deliver its mandate in response to the shifting global development challenges. As part of the broader discussions on the United Nations fit for purpose and on the QCPR implementation, as well as the harmonization of the UNFPA strategic plan with those of the United Nations partner organizations (including UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women) for 2014-2017, UNFPA is engaging in a series of discussions with Executive Board members and other Member States on the funding of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017. This includes a discussion with the Executive Board members on improved predictability and flexibility of funding and on ways to improve communication of UNFPA activities to the Member States as well as reporting of results achieved under the strategic plan.

8. UNFPA calls on its donors to make financial contributions in the form of multi-year commitments, when national legislative and budgetary provisions allow. General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR calls on countries "to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner". The predictability of resources is essential for ensuring the sustainability of UNFPA programming.

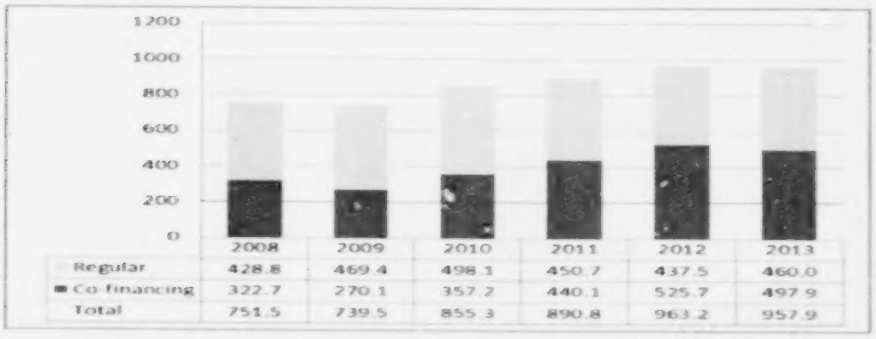
9. In compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), all contribution revenue is recorded on an accrual basis. For multi-year agreements for regular resources, the entire amount of the multi-year contribution will not be recorded up front because, while the amount for resources for the first year is firmly determined, the amount for future years is usually indicative and subject to various conditions. UNFPA therefore records the contribution on a yearly basis, upon written confirmation by the donor of the yearly amount or, in the absence of this, on the receipt of cash. On the other hand, UNFPA recognizes the revenue from multi-year co-financing agreements up front regardless of the schedule of payment, unless there are specific reasons to defer revenue recognition

to a later stage. However, programme implementation is linked to the actual receipt of resources in accordance with the UNFPA Financial Regulations and Rules.

II. Regular and co-financing resources

A. Contribution revenue overview of regular resources

Table 1
UNFPA revenue, 2008-2013, as of 31 December 2013
(in millions of $)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Regular	428.8	469.4	498.1	450.7	437.5	460.0
Co-financing	322.7	270.1	357.2	440.1	525.7	497.9
Total	751.5	739.5	855.3	890.8	963.2	957.9

Note: The data for 2008 to 2013 includes contributions only. It does not include data on interest, other income or refunds.

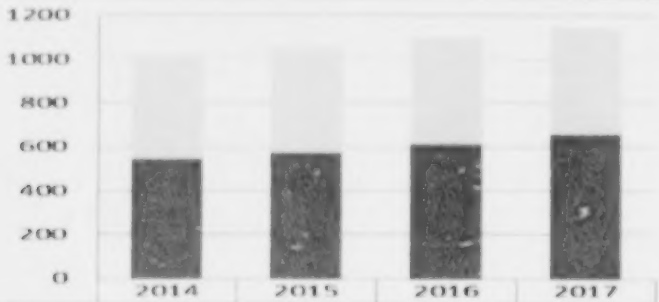
10. In 2013, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was $957.9 million (table 1), a decrease of 0.6 per cent over 2012. The breakdown of this total revenue is $460.0 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and $497.9 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2012, the increase in contribution revenue for regular resources in 2013 was $22.5 million, or 5.1 per cent, and for co-financing, there was a decrease in contribution revenue of $27.8 million, or 5.3 per cent.

11. UNFPA surpassed the overall target of the strategic plan for 2013 by 10.1 per cent. However, the 2013 contribution of $460 million for regular resources fell short of the target of $520 million by 11.5 per cent or $60 million, while for co-financing the target was surpassed by 42.3 per cent, or $147.9 million, with revenue of $497.9 million against a target of $350 million.

12. The revenue overview in table 1 is supplemented by annex 1, which provides detailed information on UNFPA 2013 provisional revenue as of 31 December 2013, actual commitments and the best estimates of contributions to UNFPA regular resources, based on data available as of 1 June 2014. These contribution commitments include the following: (a) commitments for 2014 only and multi-year commitments for 2014 and future years; (b) commitments for 2014 received during the United Nations pledging conference held on 10 November 2013 in New York; and (c) letters received and verbal indications from governments confirming support to UNFPA for the period 2014 and onwards.

13. The total number of donor Governments in 2013 was 135 compared with 148 in 2012. Some 14 countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC) and 23 programme countries have increased their contributions to regular resources. So far, 10 OECD-DAC member countries and 10 programme countries have increased their contributions to co-financing resources.

Table 2
UNFPA strategic plan contribution revenue targets, 2014-2017
(in millions of $)



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Regular	476	478	482	486
Co-financing	542	573	611	656
Total	1,018	1,051	1,093	1,142

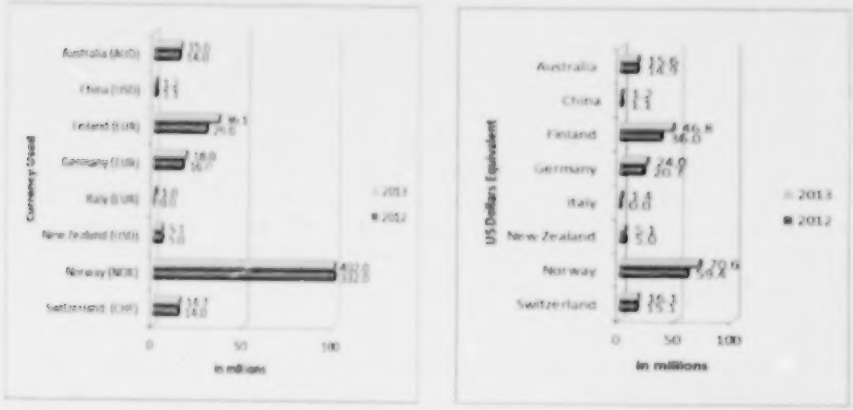
14. The strategic plan contribution revenue targets for 2014-2017 are projected at $4,304 million, including $1,922 million in regular resources and $2,382 million in other resources. The estimated total revenue is based on indications from donors, and a financial model with probabilities assigned to a set of scenarios for both regular and other resources (table 2). UNFPA will continue to engage Member States and other partners to increase regular resources, the bedrock of the operational activities for development, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR.

15. According to recent data, increases in regular contributions for 2014 over the 2013 levels have been indicated by four of the top donors of the Fund. UNFPA will continue to advocate for an increase in contributions with OECD-DAC members and others, including programme countries. In mobilizing resources for its programmes, UNFPA will continue to broaden and diversify its donor base, including through partnerships with the private sector and foundations. As of 1 June 2014, UNFPA had received 71 official commitments towards its 2014 regular resources, among them 32 multi-year commitments, as listed in annex 2.

16. In 2013, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Japan, Germany and Switzerland were the Fund's 10 largest donors in US dollar terms to regular resources. Major donors that have increased their contributions, in the currency used for contributions, are listed in table 3.

Table 3

Increases in contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2012-2013), as of 31 December 2013



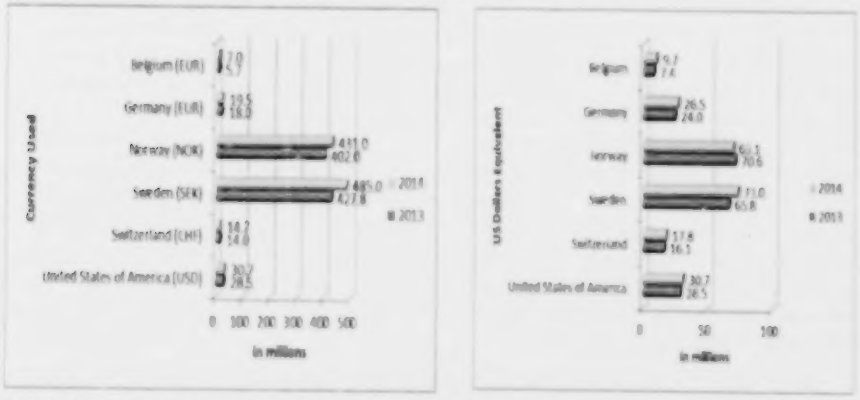
Note: Figures on the left are in millions the respective currencies received, and on the right, showing the equivalent in millions of United States dollars.

17. Further details on contributions from the Fund's top 10 donors to regular resources for the past six years are provided in annex 3.

18. Projections for 2014 regular contributions revenue include the following major donors that have indicated they would increase their respective contributions in 2014: Belgium, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. The current volatility of exchange rates is of particular concern, as it may result in a decrease in the US dollar equivalent for contributions that have not yet been received. Table 4 lists the projected increases in national currency terms in 2014, compared with the 2013 contribution levels.

Table 4

Projected increases in local currency contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2013-2014), as of 1 June 2014



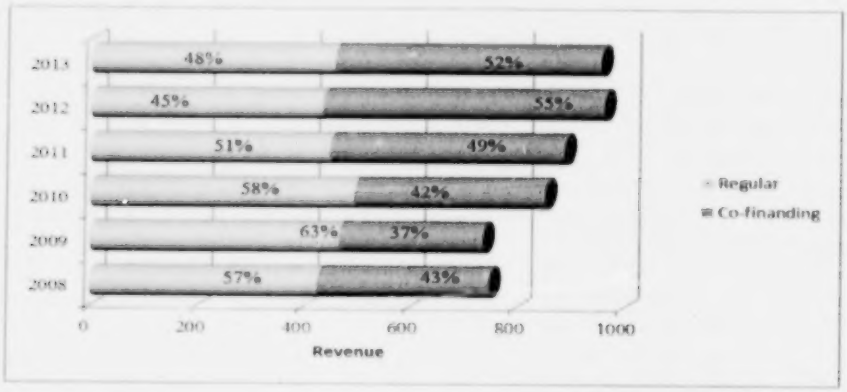
Note: Figures on the left are in millions in the respective currencies received, and on the right, showing the equivalent in millions of United States dollars.

B. Overview of co-financing contributions

19. The total co-financing contribution revenue for 2013 is $497.9 million. This represents a decrease of 5.3 per cent over the $525.7 million contribution revenue for 2012 (see table 5). For the 2013 revenue, there were notable *increases* in 2013 over the 2012 level in United Nations inter-organizational transfers (42 per cent), including joint programmes where UNFPA is the Administrative Agent (122 per cent), contributions to UNFPA for emergencies or humanitarian assistance (58 per cent) and the Maternal Health Thematic Trust Fund (247 per cent). However, there were also notable *decreases* in the contribution revenue of programme country Governments contributing to their own country programmes (46 per cent), the Trust Fund for Reproductive Health Commodity Security (45 per cent), the European Commission (49 per cent), and the Thematic Trust Fund for Obstetric Fistula and the Campaign to End Fistula (67 per cent).

Table 5

Percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions (2008-2013)



20. While UNFPA continued to receive a higher share of its revenue from contributions to regular resources over the past years, in 2012, for the first time in the Fund's history, UNFPA received a higher proportion of co-financing contributions of total (regular and co-financing resources contributions) revenue: 42 per cent in 2010, 49 per cent in 2011 and 55 per cent in 2012; the trend continued with 52 per cent in 2013. The number of agreements and the average dollar amount carry a risk of higher transaction costs and greater fragmentation of management and reporting. It should be underscored that General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR urges Member States making non-core contributions to "reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible". The resolution also sought to encourage full cost recovery, proportionally from regular resources and non-core resources, and provide incentives to increase regular resources funding. Table 5 presents the percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions for the period 2008-2013.

21. In view of these trends, the Executive Board approved a new harmonized methodology and a harmonized rate for recovery of indirect costs [DP/FPA/2013/9], to avoid regular resources subsidizing the support and management of non-core

funds and their programme activities. This was part of the joint roadmap towards an integrated budget, when UNFPA, along with the other partner organizations (UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women) were requested by the Executive Board to review their harmonized cost recovery rates and propose a transparent methodology for calculation, aligned with harmonized cost classifications. The application of the new cost recovery rates has been operational since 1 January 2014.

Table 6
Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources (2012-2013)

Donors	*2012*	*Donors*	*2013*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	151.6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	142.8
Netherlands (the)	105.5	United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	124.9
United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	87.8	Sweden	76.5
European Commission	35.1	Norway	22.0
Canada	19.5	European Commission	18.1
Sweden	19.4	Canada	16.7
Japan	12.5	Switzerland	16.6
Germany	11.3	Netherlands (the)	8.4
Luxembourg	9.8	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	8.0
Others	73.2	Others	63.9
Total	**525.7**	**Total**	**497.9**

* Includes all funds received from joint funding mechanisms (joint programmes and the multi-donor trust funds) as well as bilateral transfers from United Nations organizations.

Co-financing contributions from United Nations inter-organizational transfers

22. Out of the total co-financing contribution revenue of $497.9 million in 2013, a total of 125 million (25 per cent) came through United Nations inter-organization transfers (reflected in table 6). This amount consists of agency-to-agency transfers and funds received through an Administrative Agent for multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes in which UNFPA was a participating United Nations organization. The total amount recognized as revenue by UNFPA came through 14 United Nations entities, and represents an increase of $37.2 million over the $87.8 million received in 2012.

23. The total of $46.7 million through agency-to-agency agreements includes $14.2 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and $1.5 million from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, while the highest contribution of $22.3 million in this category came from UNAIDS.

24. With regard to the spread of multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes, UNFPA continued to play an active role, both as an administrator and a participant, with the revenue for 2013 received against 63 programmes at country level across the six geographical regions of UNFPA, and for six global or regional inter-agency programmes. Under the total revenue of $78.3 million for multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes, the highest contribution through another United Nations

entity came from UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office ($18.5 million). However, the majority of this revenue, $48.8 million, was received as a participating United Nations organization to joint programmes for which UNFPA acted as an Administrative Agent (UNFPA records as revenue only the portion of the contributions distributed to UNFPA for implementation — see Annex 5 for details on the total amount received for joint programmes in which UNFPA acted as an Administrative Agent).

25. With the QCPR urging Member States making non-core contributions to "give priority to thematic and pooled financing mechanisms applied at the global, regional and country levels", it is expected that any increases in the availability of funds through joint funding modalities are likely to result in an increase in this stream of revenue for UNFPA during the implementation of the strategic plan, 2014-2017.

Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments

26. Co-financing from programme country Governments in support of their country programmes continued to form a part of the total revenue. In 2013, agreements amounting to $12.3 million, compared with $22.1 million in 2012, were signed; this represents a decrease of $9.8 million (44.3 per cent). In 2013, the five largest commitments were from Colombia ($3.5 million); Guatemala ($3.1 million); Nigeria ($1.7 million); Georgia ($1.5 million); and Brazil ($0.7 million). In 2013, the following countries also made commitments: Algeria, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Lebanon, Oman, Somalia, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Details on the contributions are presented in annex 4 of this report. Although the preferred funding modality is regular resources, UNFPA calls on Governments to also increase their co-financing contributions as an important supplement to the regular resource base.

European Commission

27. In 2013, co-financing contribution revenue from the European Commission totalled $18.1 million. UNFPA signed new contribution agreements with the European Commission in support of a maternal, neonatal and child health project in the Philippines, a population survey in Somalia, a census project and a maternal health project in Sao Tomé and Principe and a project to provide emergency reproductive health services to people affected by the Syria crisis.

C. Thematic funding

28. Thematic trust funds are internally pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA strategic plan. They support the approved programmes in the focus areas of the Fund's work in priority countries with special needs, and reinforce a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to scale up programming to help meet unmet needs. Thus far, UNFPA has established three thematic funds for: (a) reproductive health commodity security; (b) maternal health; and (c) obstetric fistula (programmatically integrated with the Maternal Health Trust Fund).

The Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security

Table 7

Co-financing contribution revenue for the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (2012-2013), as of 31 December 2013

(in millions of $)

Donors	*2012*	*Donors*	*2013*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	107.2	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.00
Netherlands	92.6	Norway	12.00
European Commission	10.2	European Commission	3.50
Luxembourg	1.0	Spain*	0.26
Liechtenstein	0.03	Liechtenstein	0.02
Private	0.004		
Total	**211.0**	**Total**	**115.8**

* Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

29. This flagship thematic trust fund entered a new programmatic period, running from 2013 to 2020. In 2013, the extended Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS) expanded the range of its support (across 46 countries), strengthened governance and management, gathered results-oriented data with a revised set of indicators and mobilized the highest level of resources to date.

30. The programme aims to increase the availability and use of essential supplies for reproductive health in support of family planning and services for sexual and reproductive health, especially for poor and marginalized women and girls. While there are many challenges ahead, including a vast unmet need for family planning, and the final push to achieve MDG 5 by 2015, measurable success shows a clear way forward.

31. The first five years (2007-2012) of the programme demonstrated that strategic interventions, when supported by political will and adequate funding, could indeed improve reproductive health commodity security. The Global Programme supported 12 'stream one' countries and 34 'stream two' countries, and provided support to 'stream three' countries. Among demonstrated results were improved contraceptive prevalence rates, reduced stock-outs of contraceptives and maternal health medicines, increased availability of commodities, and increased national funding to procure reproductive health commodities.

32. The next programme period (2013-2020) will build on evidence that shows steady, multi-year support is an effective catalyst for national action to ensure reproductive health commodity security. The programme is a source of pooled funds from multiple donors that serves as a flexible and multi-year funding source. It is country-driven and focuses on national capacity and systems while catalysing national action to mainstream reproductive health commodity security, ultimately moving towards unitary supply systems. There are 46 'focus countries' participating in the scaling-up of good practices. In particular, the scaled-up programme will align efforts to address issues of demand for reproductive health commodity security

and family planning. Its catalytic funding remains flexible in addressing gaps. The programme is aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, and fully integrated with the UNFPA family planning strategy, *Choices, Not Chance*.

33. Total contributions revenue mobilized in 2012 and 2013 amounted to $211.0 million and $115.8 million respectively, as shown in table 7.

Maternal Health Thematic Fund

Table 8
Co-financing contribution revenue for the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (2012-2013), as of 31 December 2013

(in millions of $)

Donors	*2012*	*Donors*	*2013*
Sweden	7.3	Sweden	56.2
Norway	6.6	Luxembourg	1.5
Luxembourg	1.5	Germany	1.3
Germany	1.3	Austria	0.067
Austria	0.1	Laerdal Foundation	0.025
		Friends of UNFPA	0.0059
Total	**16.8**	**Total**	**59.1**

34. The Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF), which became operational in 2008, aims to scale up UNFPA and development partners' support to achieve MDG 5 target A (reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters) and target B (achieving universal access to reproductive health care on improving maternal health). The MHTF focuses on four critical areas of interventions: (a) emergency obstetric and newborn care; (b) human resource for health, particularly through the midwifery programme; (c) maternal death surveillance and response system and the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula; and (d) the social integration of survivors (also supported through a discrete fund). The MHTF supports countries in tracking results, fostering a leverage effect and coordination, and improving the identification of maternal deaths and a proactive response to avert future preventable deaths.

35. The MHTF contributes to the large joint effort by the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health *(Every Women, Every Child)*, and the Health 4+ (H4+) partnership (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS and UN-Women) to accelerate progress towards Millennium Development Goals 4, 5, and 6 and the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa. Since 2008, the MHTF has scaled up support to 31 priority countries for maternal health, including for midwifery and to 43 of the over 50 countries for the Campaign to End Fistula.

36. With support from the MHTF, the global midwifery programme continued its focus on the development of a sustainable midwifery workforce in 33 low-resource countries. The teaching and life-saving skills of over 1000 midwifery tutors were enhanced and over 175 midwifery schools were strengthened with text books, clinical training models, and supplies.

37. The MHTF has been supporting countries to plan, conduct and quality assure needs assessments in emergency obstetric and newborn care and the development of factsheets and costed operational plans in each district (district micro-planning) in

34 countries by 2013; revise or update national norms and protocols for emergency obstetric and newborn care; monitor the scale-up of services for emergency obstetric and newborn care; revise curricula in training schools particularly in humanitarian settings; foster the development of innovative referrals and financing for emergency obstetric and newborn care in countries, support task-shifting when required with appropriate supervision and management of human resources.

38. The external evaluation of the MHTF completed in 2013 confirmed the catalytic nature; and the positive contribution made to address the urgent need for skilled health professionals, particularly midwives and other mid-level health providers; the promotion of emergency obstetric and newborn care in countries (by supporting needs assessments and implementation plans, advocating for political support and providing technical assistance); and enhancing the visibility of UNFPA in the area of maternal health. As an outcome of this evaluation, the new MHTF Business Plan places greater emphasis on equality with the new phase working with even more well defined groups of vulnerable women, namely first time young mothers and women in remote areas, while continuing to support women and girls with fistula. The aspect of accountability and evidence-based results is also elevated in the new phase with an increasing focus on Maternal Death Surveillance and Response.

39. Co-financing contribution revenue for the MHTF amounted to $16.8 million in 2012 and $59.2 million in 2013 (see table 8).

Campaign to End Fistula

Table 9

Co-financing contributions revenue for the Campaign to End Fistula (2012-2013) as of 31 December 2013

(in millions of $)

Donors	*2012*	*Donors*	*2013*
Luxembourg	0.66	Luxembourg	0.67
Friends of UNFPA	0.56	Iceland	0.1
Zonta International	0.52	Poland	0.042
Republic of Korea	0.5	Friends of UNFPA	0.024
Virgin Unite	0.21		
Iceland	0.05		
Poland	0.04		
Private	0.01		
Katvig	0.007		
Total	**2.6**	**Total**	**0.8**

40. Over the years, the global Campaign to End Fistula has grown significantly in coverage, from 12 countries to more than 50 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab States regions. The Campaign now includes almost 90 partner organizations. UNFPA has directly supported more than 34,000 women and girls to receive surgical fistula repairs. During 2013, UNFPA continued to work with two campaign partners, Direct Relief International and the

Fistula Foundation, to further expand the global fistula care map, as well as to support groundbreaking global fistula research, in partnership with Johns Hopkins University and the MacArthur Foundation.

41. In the landmark 10th anniversary of the Campaign to End Fistula, UNFPA and partners marked the first ever International Day to End Obstetric Fistula on 23 May 2014, established in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution on supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula (adopted in December 2012).

42. Since 2009, the operations of the fistula fund have been programmatically aligned with the MHTF to reduce transaction costs and increase sustainability. Fistula programming is fully integrated into MHTF activities, while leaving the option to open to donors for separate funding for the Campaign to End Fistula. Co-financing contribution revenue for the MHTF amounted to $2.6 million in 2012 and $0.8 million in 2013 (see table 9).

D. Contributions to UNFPA for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response

43. In 2013, UNFPA entered the final stages of implementation of its second generation humanitarian response strategy while co-financing increasingly provided significant support to humanitarian programming. In 2013, 30 countries and territories benefited from co-financing contributions that amounted to approximately $40.2 million, a 48 per cent increase over 2012.[2]

44. The second generation strategy was effectively integrated into the planning of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, by mainstreaming humanitarian programming at global, regional and country levels. Disaster preparedness was identified as a vital component of the organizational efficiency and effectiveness in responding to crises — 50 high-risk countries will be targeted for disaster preparedness funding in the new planning cycle (2014-2017).

45. The United Nations joint humanitarian funding modalities — the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), common humanitarian funds (CHF) and United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) — remained the Fund's principal humanitarian donors with a total funding of $18.9 million, constituting 47% of total humanitarian funding to UNFPA. Other top humanitarian donors were: Kuwait: $5.0 million the United States of America: $4.6 million, Denmark: $2.6 million the European Commission: $2.4 million and Australia: $1.7 million.

46. By the end of 2013, UNFPA was responding to three large-scale disasters, declared "Level 3" by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), in Syria and neighbouring countries, the Philippines and the Central African Republic. Overall, contributions in 2013 enabled the implementation of 105 life-saving programmes throughout the world. As was the case in 2012, the Arab States region received the highest co-financing fund at, $24.1 million or 60% of UNFPA's humanitarian funding, followed by the Asia Pacific Region with $4.7 million.

[2] Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Palestine, Nigeria, Mozambique, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mauritania, Eritrea, Uganda, Yemen, Djibouti, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Central African Republic, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Burundi, Iraq, Philippines, Madagascar, Somalia, Chad, Rwanda, South Sudan, Malawi, Turkey and Egypt.

E. Contributions from the private sector

47. In 2013, UNFPA continued to refine its approach to private-sector partnership, emphasizing five areas: (a) identifying appropriate partners; (b) establishing partnership parameters and expectations; (c) increasing in-country opportunities; (d) expanding expertise and support at headquarters; and (e) ensuring maximum benefit to UNFPA programmes. This approach puts greater emphasis on country relationships with the private sector and the role of UNFPA in facilitating dialogue between all partners who invest in development outcomes. This refined approach will increase the knowledge base and efficiency of those engaging in partnership outreach, thereby increasing the opportunity for partnership creation overall.

48. UNFPA contributions from the private sector are consistent with those in previous years. In 2013, the total amount of revenue (or value of new agreements signed) from the private sector was $10.5 million, compared with $10.4 million in 2012. New agreements were signed with 19 different private-sector donors (29 separate agreements were signed, as many donors made repeat contributions). Two foundations and three corporations became new donors, reflecting the organization's commitment to diversifying its donor base.

49. In 2013, UNFPA negotiated more varied partnerships with donors and deepened engagement to add value across a range of headquarters activities as well as programme work. A number of partners contributed both financial and in-kind contributions. In addition, private-sector partners mobilized their media and communication platforms and creative teams to support UNFPA advocacy and events. Media assets produced by private-sector partners included video documentaries, infographics, animation films, blog posts and other social media visibility.

50. In summary, UNFPA has increased the value and diversity of private-sector partnerships, compared to previous years. In addition, UNFPA has strengthened private-sector knowledge and expertise within regional and country offices. UNFPA believes that this approach will bear fruit over the coming years, generating new partnerships and stronger relationships within and across countries and regions.

III. Efforts to diversify the funding base

51. UNFPA continues to enjoy wide support from Member States. The ICPD Beyond 2014 Review Report will encourage a continued dialogue with Member States on issues of population and development linked to the UNFPA mandate and its strategic plan, 2014-2017. The diversification of funding sources — the continued engagement with emerging economies, programme countries, private and philanthropic sectors and other funding sources, in addition to traditional partners in official development assistance — will be crucial in enabling UNFPA to carry out its mandate.

52. UNFPA has accelerated regional and country-based resource mobilization efforts through the appointment of a resource mobilization and partnership adviser in each of the six regional offices in order to reach out more comprehensively to Member States and the private and philanthropic sectors worldwide. The regional resource mobilization advisers work closely with country offices in advancing resource mobilization strategies and action plans, accelerating existing partnerships and initiating new ones.

53. All these efforts will contribute towards building the Fund's overall capacity to deepen its engagement with these sectors and widen opportunities to increase regular contributions from Member States, especially middle-income countries. Increased contributions from the Governments of Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Côte D'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Federated States of Micronesia, Mexico, Mozambique Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; these countries have set a positive example for other countries in similar situations.

54. An accelerated effort was launched to explore partnership options with different international financial institutions, based on their respective mandates and priorities. The most promising in terms of resource mobilization is the partnership with the World Bank. The main focus of this partnership is expected to address the multidimensional challenges faced by women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa, including regional initiatives that focus on women and demography in the Sahel and the empowerment of women in the Great Lakes region.

55. Following the adoption of its new strategic plan, UNFPA continues to engage with Member States and other partners on implementation of the plan as well as the integrated resources framework, based on commitments and indications expressed by Member States and other partners.

IV. Conclusion

56. As underscored by the QCPR, regular resources are key to operational activities for development; a stable and critical mass of regular resources provides the bedrock for UNFPA. With the partnership and guidance of the Executive Board and other Member States, the new strategic plan and the integrated budget provide a road map towards a more focused, results-driven and accountable organization capable of responding efficiently to emerging opportunities, development challenges and the shifting needs of the people served by UNFPA — impoverished and marginalized populations, women, and adolescents and youth.

57. As made clear by the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review Report, in view of the persisting critical development challenges, UNFPA requires, more than ever before, adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources in order to carry out its mandate. Increased resources will allow UNFPA to enhance its support to countries in advancing the ICPD goals beyond the 2014 review and the post-2015 sustainable development framework. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the Executive Board and Member States to translate their stated commitment to achieving these goals into multi-year financial commitments to the Fund.

58. It is becoming clear that achievement of MDG 5 on maternal health, both for target A (reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters) and target B (achieving universal access to reproductive health care), may be in jeopardy. The slow progress in achieving Goal 5 underscores the need for increased political commitment and greater investments in health care systems, in particular in reproductive health services, and in addressing the unmet need of the world's most impoverished and marginalized populations, especially women, and adolescents and youth.

59. Likewise, General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the QCPR and other pertinent resolutions stressed the need to avoid the use of regular resources to subsidize non-core financed activities, including the use of regular resources to cover costs related to the management and support of non-core funds and their programme activities. The Fund's co-financing contribution revenue continues to be at a high level — $525.7 million in 2012 and $497.9 million in 2013. As noted earlier, the growth of non-core funding and the increase in the number of associated projects carries a risk of increased transaction costs; UNFPA is mindful of this and seeks to maintain a careful balance between regular and co-financing resources.

60. One way to address this imbalance was through a new harmonized methodology and harmonized rate for recovery of indirect costs the organization incurs to administer other resources; this helps to avoid regular resources subsidizing the support and management of non-core funds and their programme activities. This was part of the joint roadmap to an integrated budget when UNFPA and other United Nations partner organizations were asked to review methodology and provide proposals for harmonization and increased transparency. UNFPA has been implementing the new cost recovery rates since 1 January 2014. While the Fund acknowledges that non-core contributions complement contributions to regular resources and represent an important additional support for the UNFPA mandate, they should not be considered a substitute for regular resources. UNFPA sincerely appreciates co-financing contributions. However, only a sufficient and consistent flow of regular resources that are not tied to specific purposes will allow the Fund to meet the long-term needs of countries, provide confidence in flexibility and planning, and ensure accountability.

61. UNFPA values its close collaboration with the Executive Board and appreciates the continued commitment, cooperation and support of Member States. UNFPA appeals to the Fund's donor family to support the multi-year funding format, as urged in General Assembly resolution 67/226 and as supported in numerous Executive Board decisions. Such support is critical in ensuring predictable and sustainable funding to enable UNFPA to plan and deliver its multi-year programmes in support of countries in line with the strategic plan, 2014-2017 and Integrated Budget, 2014-2017. It is notable that 31 countries submitted multi-year commitments in 2013 although only three of these are among the top donors for UNFPA. A predictable cash flow is important for the efficient and effective management of operations; therefore, UNFPA encourages all Governments, including the major donors, to maintain timely contribution commitments and payment schedules.

62. UNFPA recognizes the importance of widening its political support and financial base. The Fund continues to actively strengthen its strategic partnerships with middle-income countries and its engagement with emerging economies, and has developed a comprehensive private-sector engagement strategy. UNFPA strategic efforts to accelerate resource mobilization partnerships with Member States have already yielded results in 2013. UNFPA is working closely with programme countries at all levels to encourage them to continue to make voluntary contributions to the Fund's regular resources and to further increase co-financing contributions, including to their own country programmes. Economic growth and increasing political support for the ICPD Programme of Action and the post-2015 development agenda present significant opportunities for UNFPA to expand strategic partnerships and resource mobilization opportunities in these countries.

V. Elements of a decision

63. **The Executive Board may wish to:**

(a) ***Take note*** **of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2014 and future years (DP/FPA/2014/8);**

(b) ***Take note*** **of the 5.1 per cent increase in 2013 contribution revenue to regular resources for UNFPA, to $460 million, $60 million below the strategic plan target of $520 million for 2013 regular resources;**

(c) ***Also take note*** **of the decrease in 2013 in total gross contribution revenue (regular and co-financing resources) for UNFPA, to $957.9 million, down from $963.2 million in 2012;**

(d) ***Commend*** **the efforts made by UNFPA to broaden the funding base and to mobilize additional resources and other forms of support from diversified sources, including from the private sector;**

(e) ***Emphasize*** **that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its mandate and to carry out its work, and** ***encourage*** **UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for its thematic funds and programmes;**

(f) ***Encourage*** **all Member States to increase their contributions to regular resources and also** ***encourage*** **countries in a position to do so to make contributions during the first half of the year and to make multi-year pledges in order to ensure effective programming;**

(g) ***Encourage*** **all programme country Governments to expand their contributions to programmes in their own countries;**

(h) ***Encourage*** **Member States to increase support for Millennium Development Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6, in order to accelerate results and achieve the targets by 2015;**

(i) ***Emphasize*** **that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as predictable core funding in order to enhance its assistance to countries, to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, as well as increased resources for UNFPA to support countries in advancing the Framework of Actionsfor the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the ICPD beyond 2014 and the post-2015 sustainable development framework.**

Annex 1

UNFPA contribution revenue to regular resources for 2012 and 2013 and estimates for 2014 (by major donors and geographical region) as of 1 June 2014

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions		2013 Contribution		2014 Contribution estimates			Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
	Local currency	US$ equivalent	Local currency	US$ equivalent	Local currency	UN exchange rate	US$ equivalent	
Major donors								
Australia	14 000 000	14 861 000	15 000 000	15 641 293	15 000 000	1.078	13 914 657	13 914 567
Belgium	5 700 000	7 383 420	5 700 000	7 431 552	7 000 000		9 655 172	9 575 923
Canada	17 350 000	17 350 000	16 480 000	16 046 738	15 615 000		14 017 056	14 131 222
China		1 050 000		1 200 000			1 200 000	
Denmark	250 000 000	44 012 955	230 000 000	40 379 213	230 000 000	5.489	41 901 986	
Finland	29 000 000	36 024 845	36 051 585	46 776 245	33 550 000		45 896 033	45 896 033
France	400 000	531 209	400 000	523 560	550 000		752 394	752 394
Gabon	5 000 000	9 481		500 000	5 000 000	482.357	10 366	
Germany	16 000 000	20 740 645	18 000 000	23 988 323	19 500 000	0.735	26 530 612	
India	27 270 000	497 446	31 000 000	498 713			500 000	
Ireland	3 100 000	4 155 496	3 100 000	3 959 132	3 100 000		4 240 766	4 240 766
Italy			1 000 000	1 293 661	1 000 000	0.735	1 360 544	
Japan		24 910 167		24 910 167			23 815 938	
Luxembourg	2 650 000	3 423 773	2 650 000	3 514 589	2 650 000		3 665 284	3 665 284
Netherlands	40 000 000	49 019 608	40 000 000	52 356 021	35 000 000		48 409 405	48 409 405
New Zealand		5 038 175		5 054 334			5 009 400	5 009 400
Norway	332 000 000	59 423 662	402 000 000	70 551 071	431 000 000		69 136 991	69 136 991
Russian Federation		300 000		300 000			300 000	
Saudi Arabia		500 000		500 000			500 000	500 000
Spain	1 500 000	1 948 052		400 000			400 000	
Sweden	445 500 000	66 314 379	427 800 000	65 816 372	485 000 000	6.644	72 998 194	
Switzerland	14 000 000	15 053 763	14 700 000	16 136 114	16 000 000	0.898	17 817 372	

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions: Local currency	2012 Contributions: US$ equivalent	2013 Contribution: Local currency	2013 Contribution: US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates: Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates: UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates: US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 000 000	31 796 502	20 000 000	31 514 672	20 000 000		33 057 851	16 611 296
United States of America		30 200 000		28 450 000			30 700 000	
Subtotal		**434 544 578**		**457 741 769**			**465 790 020**	**231 843 280**
Africa (East and Southern)								
Angola				5 000				
Botswana								
Burundi		643		621				
Comoros			1 101 000	3 000				
Democratic Republic of the Congo								
Eritrea		2 000						
Ethiopia	30 000	1 657		3 166				
Kenya	841 478	10 119	859 778	10 109				
Lesotho	25 180	3 246	27 709	2 709				
Madagascar		10 000		5 000				
Malawi		8 615						
Mauritius		3 306		3 205	100 000	30 100	3 322	
Mozambique				2 000				
Namibia		4 500						
Rwanda		500		500				
Seychelles		2 000		2 000			2 000	
South Africa	210 000	25 610	444 000	48 511				
Swaziland		10 000		10 000			10 000	
Uganda		10 000		10 000			10 000	
United Republic of Tanzania	7 000 000	4 467	7 000 000	4 308	7 000 000		4 310	
Zambia					12 903		2 319	2 319
Zimbabwe		30 000		30 000			30 000	
Subtotal		**126 663**		**140 128**			**61 951**	**2 319**

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions: Local currency	2012 Contributions: US$ equivalent	2013 Contribution: Local currency	2013 Contribution: US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates: Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates: UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates: US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
Africa (West and Central)								
Benin		4 000		7 502			2 000	
Burkina Faso			10 000 000	19 470	10 000 000		19 470	
Cabo Verde								
Cameroon	10 000 000	19 747	10 000 000	20 685	10 000 000		21 041	
Chad		23 910			37 500 000		77 743	77 743
Central African Republic								
Congo	25 000 000	49 241						
Côte d'Ivoire				19 526			20 000	
Equatorial Guinea							10 000	
Gambia	300 000	10 714	300 000	10 000				
Ghana		18 000		18 000			18 000	
Guinea								
Guinea Bissau		1 000						
Liberia		10 000						
Mali	3 000 000	5 909						
Mauritania								
Niger		10 436		20 000			20 000	
Nigeria								
Sao Tome and Principe			160 000 000	8 834	180 000 000		9 938	
Senegal	9 000 000	18 221	9 000 000	18 197				
Sierra Leone	30 000 000	6 897	30 000 000	6 977				
Togo	3 000 000	5 924	3 000 000	6 066	3 000 000		6 312	
Subtotal		**183 999**		**155 255**			**204 505**	**77 743**
Asia and the Pacific								
Afghanistan		2 000						
Bangladesh		25 000		25 000				
Bhutan	318 325	5 807			747 915		11 951	1 951
Brunei Darussalam								

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions: Local currency	2012 Contributions: US$ equivalent	2013 Contributions: Local currency	2013 Contributions: US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates: Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates: UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates: US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
Cambodia		5 200					7 000	7 000
Cook Islands		278	1 500	1 228				
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1 000 000	10 035			662 760		6 777	
Fiji	8 000	4 396						
Indonesia	350 000 000	36 869	350 000 000	36 001			30 000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)								
Kiribati								
Lao People's Democratic Republic		2 000		2 000			2 000	
Malaysia		215 000		215 000			15 000	15 000
Maldives		5 000		5 000			5 000	
Marshall Islands (the)								
Micronesia (Federated States of)				3 000				
Mongolia		4 000		4 000			4 000	
Myanmar	200 000	248	200 000	234	200 000		202	
Nauru		498					224	224
Nepal			500 000	5 834	1 300 000		13 360	8 294
Niue	169	136						
Pakistan	50 000 000	518 672						
Palau		100		100				
Papua New Guinea	10 000	4 831	10 000	4 951	10 000		4 132	
Philippines	1 500 000	35 411	1 500 000	34 803	1 500 000		33 784	
Republic of Korea		100 000		100 000				
Samoa		3 000						
Singapore		5 000		5 000			5 000	5 000
Solomon Islands		1 000						
Sri Lanka		18 000		18 000			18 000	
Thailand		96 000		96 000				

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions: Local currency	2012 Contributions: US$ equivalent	2013 Contribution: Local currency	2013 Contribution: US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates: Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates: UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates: US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
Timor-Leste								
Tokelau								
Tonga								
Tuvalu		3 000						
Vanuatu								
Viet Nam		4 500		4 500			20 000	
Subtotal		**1 103 981**		**560 650**			**176 431**	**47 469**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia								
Albania								
Armenia		2 500		2 500			3 000	3 000
Azerbaijan								
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Bulgaria								
Croatia								
Cyprus		5 160						
Czech Republic		12 500		24 851				
Estonia	45 000	58 442			50 000		67 935	67 935
Georgia		10 000		20 000			20 000	
Hungary		65 000		10 000				
Kazakhstan		99 970		99 970				
Kyrgyzstan								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Montenegro								
Poland		10 000		10 880				
Republic of Moldova								
Romania		10 000		10 000				
Serbia		1 000		1 000				

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions Local currency	2012 Contributions US$ equivalent	2013 Contribution Local currency	2013 Contribution US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
Slovakia		6 425		6 755				
Slovenia								
Tajikistan			2 500	521				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								
Turkey		150 000		150 000			150 000	
Turkmenistan		3 000		3 000				
Ukraine								
Uzbekistan			1 000 000	478			478	
Subtotal		**433 997**		**339 954**			**241 413**	**70 935**
Western Europe and other States								
Austria			100 000	135 870				
Andorra		13 158		13 097			13 692	13 682
Greece								
Iceland		69 169						
Israel		20 000		40 000				
Liechtenstein	51 322	53 956	25 000	26 455	25 000		27 716	27 716
Malta								
Monaco	15 000	19 691	15 000	19 557				
Portugal								
San Marino								
Subtotal		**175 974**		**234 979**			**41 408**	**41 398**
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda		5 000						
Argentina				5 000			5 000	5 000
Bahamas (the)		1 000		1 000				
Barbados				5 000				
Belize		5 000						

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions: Local currency	2012 Contributions: US$ equivalent	2013 Contribution: Local currency	2013 Contribution: US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates: Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates: UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates: US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		987		13 000				
Brazil								
Chile		5 000		5 000			5 000	5 000
Colombia				10 000				
Costa Rica		5 831	2 894 424	5 863	1 206 000		2 316	2 316
Cuba		5 000		5 000				
Dominica								
Dominican Republic (the)		30 000						
Ecuador		5 000						
El Salvador		2 000		3 000				
Grenada								
Guatemala		1 993					2 040	2 040
Guyana		500		502				
Haiti		40 000						
Honduras	48 000	2 495						
Jamaica								
Mexico	913 500	66 679	920 000	70 175				
Nicaragua		1 000		1 000				
Panama		10 000		10 000				
Paraguay		500						
Peru		8 074		2 000				
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia								
Saint Vincent and Grenadines								
Suriname		100		100			100	
Trinidad and Tobago		5 000		5 000			5 000	
Uruguay		25 000		24 982			25 000	

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions Local currency	2012 Contributions US$ equivalent	2013 Contribution Local currency	2013 Contribution US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Subtotal		**226 159**		**166 622**			**44 456**	**14 356**
Arab States								
Algeria								
Bahrain								
Djibouti		1 000					1 000	1 000
Egypt	680 000	111 512	680 000	96 880	680 000		97 603	97 603
Iraq		10 000						
Jordan		50 141	35 450	50 071				
Kuwait		10 000		10 000			10 000	10 000
Lebanon								
Morocco			86 100 00	10 089				
State of Palestine		4 923		5 000				
Oman		10 000		10 000				
Qatar				30 000				
Sudan (the)								
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tunisia		17 857		15 823				
United Arab Emirates		10 000		10 000			10 000	10 000
Yemen		24 973		24 975				
Subtotal		**250 406**		**262 838**			**118 603**	**118 603**
Adjustment prior years				(591)				
Total government commitments and contributions		**437 045 757**		**459 601 604**			**466 678 787**	**232 216 103**

Countries and territories	2012 Contributions: Local currency	2012 Contributions: US$ equivalent	2013 Contribution: Local currency	2013 Contribution: US$ equivalent	2014 Contribution estimates: Local currency	2014 Contribution estimates: UN exchange rate	2014 Contribution estimates: US$ equivalent	Actual payments received in 2014 for 2014 commitments (US$ equivalent)
Private Contributions		81 015		87 483				
Total — private		**81 015**		**87 483**				
Total government and private		**437 126 773**		**459 689 087**			**466 678 787**	**232 216 103**
Government local costs and other		372 648		310 123				
Total contributions		**437 499 421**		**459 999 210**			**466 678 787**	**232 216 103**

Note 1: Other donors in 2012 that have fully paid their multi-year commitments in advance are: Botswana, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Haiti, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Tonga, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

Note 2: Other donors in 2013 that have fully paid their multi-year commitments in advance are: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Comoros, Estonia, Haiti, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Tonga, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

Note 3: Other donors in 2014 that have fully paid their multi-year commitments in advance are: Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Namibia, Nigeria, Malawi, Moldova and Vanuatu.

Annex 2

Donors that submitted multi-year commitments to UNFPA regular resources by year (2012 to 2014) as of 1 June 2014

Geographical region	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Africa	Benin	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
	Botswana	Cameroon	Cameroon
	Comoros	Comoros	Comoros
	Equatorial Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
	Gambia (the)	Ghana	Equatorial Guinea
	Ghana	Mauritius	Ghana
	Guinea	Niger	Mauritius
	Madagascar	Nigeria	Niger
	Malawi	Seychelles	Nigeria
	Namibia	Swaziland	Swaziland
	Nigeria	Togo	Togo
	Rwanda	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania
	Senegal	United Republic of Tanzania	Zimbabwe
	Seychelles	Zimbabwe	
	Sierra Leone		
	South Africa		
	Togo		
	Uganda		
	United Republic of Tanzania		
Total	**19**	**14**	**13**
Arab States	Oman		
Total	**1**		
Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan	Maldives	Australia
	Cook Islands	Nepal	Maldives
	Maldives	Papua New Guinea	Nepal
	Marshall Islands	Philippines	Papua New Guinea
	Palau	Sri Lanka	Philippines
	Papua New Guinea		Sri Lanka
	Philippines		Viet Nam
	Vanuatu		
	Viet Nam		
Total	**9**	**5**	**7**

Geographical region	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Armenia Georgia Republic of Moldova	Georgia Republic of Moldova Uzbekistan	Georgia Republic of Moldova
Total	**3**	**3**	**2**
Western European and Others Group	Luxembourg Netherlands (the) Switzerland	Belgium Liechtenstein Luxembourg United Kingdom	Australia Belgium Liechtenstein New Zealand
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**
Latin American and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Haiti Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay	Haiti Mexico Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay	Antigua and Barbuda Haiti Mexico Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay
Total	**6**	**5**	**6**
Total number of donors that contributed in the multi-year funding format	**41**	**31**	**32**

Annex 3

Top 10 major donors to UNFPA regular resources, 2008 to 2013

(in millions of US$)

	Ranking									
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008	Netherlands	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Japan	Germany	Finland	Spain	Canada
	$75.7	**$60.9**	**$48.0**	**$47.6**	**$30.7**	**$29.7**	**$26.7**	**$24.2**	**$18.1**	**$14.6**
2009	Netherlands	Sweden	Norway	United States of America	Denmark	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Japan	Finland	Germany	Spain
	$80.9	**$59.0**	**$48.0**	**$46.1**	**$39.5**	**$34.5**	**$30.1**	**$27.9**	**$25.3**	**$20.7**
2010	Netherlands	Sweden	Norway	United States of America	Denmark	Finland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Japan	Spain	Germany
	$73.6	**$60.6**	**$54.1**	**$51.4**	**$37.1**	**$33.7**	**$30.2**	**$25.4**	**$21.4**	**$19.5**
2011	Sweden	Netherlands	Norway	Finland	Denmark	United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Japan	Germany	Canada
	$69.4	**$59.9**	**$55.7**	**$40.6**	**$37.5**	**$37.0**	**$30.9**	**$25.4**	**$22.0**	**$17.9**
2012	Sweden	Norway	Netherlands	Denmark	Finland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	Japan	Germany	Canada
	$66.3	**$59.4**	**$49.0**	**$44.0**	**$36.0**	**$31.8**	**$30.2**	**$24.9**	**$20.7**	**$17.3**
2013	Norway	Sweden	Netherlands	Finland	Denmark	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	Japan	Germany	Switzerland
	$70.6	**$65.8**	**$52.4**	**$46.8**	**$40.4**	**$31.5**	**$28.5**	**$24.9**	**$24.0**	**$16.1**

Annex 4

Co-financing contributions from programme countries in support of their own country programmes (US$)

Programme countries	*up to 2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*Total*
1. Algeria	461 214	310 455		139 205	**910 875**
2. Bahrain	60 000				**60 000**
3. Belize	48 997	49 843	79 309		**178 149**
4. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10 000		26 015	30 686	**66 701**
5. Botswana	717 311	81 522	78 329	74 906	**952 068**
6. Brazil	5 286 670		308 824	680 440	**6 275 933**
7. Cameroon	2 609 900		1 413 433		**4 023 333**
8. Central African Republic	89 989				**89 989**
9. Chile	49 198				**49 198**
10. Colombia	18 025 931	5 508 600	6 138 491	3 538 137	**33 211 158**
11. Côte d'Ivoire	3 908 587				**3 908 587**
12. Dominican Republic	1 026 698				**1 026 698**
13. Egypt	2 309 984				**2 309 984**
14. Equatorial Guinea	813 570				**813 570**
15. Gabon	535 604	90 147	85 326		**711 077**
16. Georgia	1 923 940	704 023	449 441	1 461 067	**4 538 471**
17. Guatemala	24 902 280	1 161 401	1 638 779	3 140 415	**30 842 875**
18. Jamaica	652 548	95 449			**747 996**
19. Kazakhstan	28 900	100 000			**128 900**
20. Lebanon	4 608 896	100 834	207 000	182 011	**5 098 741**
21. Liberia	30 000				**30 000**
22. Madagascar	112 420	65 132			**177 552**
23. Malaysia	800 000				**800 000**
24. Mexico	13 523 335	133 788			**13 657 123**
25. Mongolia	–	22 738			**22 738**
26. Morocco	5 377 527	568 502			**5 946 030**
27. Nigeria	4 444 082	1 016 344	3 156 882	1 668 842	**10 286 150**
28. Oman	473 059			645 000	**1 118 059**
29. Panama	825 102				**825 102**
30. Paraguay	1 106 257				**1 106 257**
31. Peru	65 136 404				**65 136 404**
32. Romania	117 130				**117 130**
33. Saint Lucia	17 981				**17 981**
34. Sao Tome and Principe	136 111	67 896			**204 007**
35. Sierra Leone	7 344 000	2 224 742	3 736 275		**13 305 017**
36. Somalia				500 000	**500 000**

Programme countries	*up to 2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	***Total***
37. South Africa	64 612				**64 612**
38. Suriname	316 921				**316 921**
39. Syrian Arab Republic	10 111 311	1 087 786			**11 199 097**
40. Timor-Leste	23 000				**23 000**
41. Tunisia	354 424				**354 424**
42. Turks and Caicos	3 462				**3 462**
43. Ukraine	482 693				**482 693**
44. Uruguay	3 928 931	123 656	1 508 671	124 000	**5 685 258**
45. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2 019 862	5 077 175	3 225 420	258 137	**10 580 594**
46. Yemen	732 357				**732 357**
Total	**185 551 201**	**18 590 031**	**22 052 196**	**12 442 845**	**238 636 272**

Please Note: 2011-2013 figures are contribution revenue.

Annex 5

Funds received by UNFPA in 2013 as Administrative Agent for joint United Nations programmes

Donor	*Cash received ($)**
Norway	32 137 584
Canada	16 426 879
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 953 318
Netherlands	2 325 000
Sweden	1 970 564
Italy	1 963 351
Finland	1 261 872
UN Women	1 033 894
Luxembourg	1 021 711
Iceland	268 962
Ireland	135 870
Grand total	**72 499 006**

* Figures are provisional.